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# THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF  
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL  
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. 10

CALGARY, ALBERTA, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1931

No. 17

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## Auto Tires, Tubes, Thresher Belts, Coal Purchasable Through Central Office

*U.F.A. Co-operative Committee Presents Report*

## Action Taken on Convention Resolutions

*By H. E. SPENCER, M.P.*

## A World in Pawn

*The Meaning of the British Financial Crisis*

122.25  
192.50



# Association Affairs Dealt With by U.F.A. Executive Committee

**Reorganization of Canadian Council of Agriculture to Be Subject of Conference in October—Executive Takes Action on Many Matters of Importance to Farm Community**

President Gardiner was in the chair at a meeting of the U.F.A. Executive Committee attended by all the members on August 24th and 25th, when the work of the Association during the year to date was reviewed and much important business was transacted. The Executive received a report on the work of the Co-operative Committee and expressed full approval of what has been done and of the Committee's plans for the future.

Following presentation of a report by President Gardiner upon a meeting of the Executive of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, which he attended in Toronto, on August 4th, the purpose of the meeting being to discuss reorganization of that body, the Executive concurred in plans for the holding of a Conference in Winnipeg on October 26th and 27th. At this forthcoming Conference reorganization of the Council will be further considered by a gathering at which representatives of the farmers' organizations in the various Provinces of Canada will be participants. The U.F.A. will suggest the inclusion in the list of constituent members of the C. C. A., of the United Farmers of Canada, British Columbia section.

Action of the Vice-president in sending a letter of sympathy to Mrs. George W. Smith, of Red Deer, on the occasion of the recent death of her husband, was endorsed by the Executive, as was his action having written to Mrs. S. M. Booth, Strasbourg, Sask., daughter of the late E. A. Partridge, of Sintaluta, on the occasion of the death of her father.

## Gasoline Tax.

A resolution submitted by the Alberta Oil Consumers Co-operative "requesting the Government of Alberta to suspend the gasoline tax insofar as it applies to gasoline used for industrial purposes" was endorsed by the Executive, who directed that it should be forwarded to Premier Brownlee. The subject was introduced by Mr. Sutherland at a recent Conference of the U.F.A. members of the Legislature, U.F.A. members of the House of Commons and the U.F.A. Executive in Edmonton.

## Association Policy.

President Gardiner reported that the Federal Group at Ottawa, from time to time, received many communications direct from Locals involving declarations of policy upon matters which have not been submitted to or endorsed by the Annual Convention, or by the Executive. Such resolutions from Locals might be actually in conflict with the policies laid down by the Annual Convention from time to time, and they might also be and in fact often are contradictory one to another. The Executive agreed to advise all Locals to the effect that resolutions of the character described, addressed to members of the House of Commons, or to heads of Government, are the cause of much confusion, and that all such resolutions involving questions of policy not passed upon or in accordance with decisions of the committee should first be submitted

to the Annual Convention, or to the U.F.A. Executive for endorsement.

## Peace River Outlet.

The Executive endorsed a letter from the General Council of Associated Peace River Boards of Trade, urging the building of a Peace River outlet to the Pacific Coast as one of the public works long promised. The construction of such an outlet, stated the letter, had long been promised, was abundantly justified and sorely needed, and the work would absorb much labor, reduce unemployment and stimulate trade. The Executive directed that the memorandum from the Boards of Trade be forwarded to the Federal Government with the Association's endorsement.

A letter from Elmer E. Roper, Editor of *The Alberta Labor News*, to W. N. Smith, Editor of *The U.F.A.*, stating that "the Labor party will be very glad to comply with any requests for labor speakers at farmers' meetings" was read together with a cutting with respect to the matter. The Executive agreed that an offer of reciprocity should be made to Mr. Roper.

The Executive endorsed a resolution from Square Deal Local, Carolside, protesting against inclusion of Appendix 12 in the Stamp Commission's Report, and it was directed that the resolution should be sent on to the Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce.

## Inadequacy of Relief Plans.

It was agreed to forward to Ottawa a resolution from Collholme Local which asked the Federal Government to pay farmers one dollar per acre for their 1930 and 1931 crops as a temporary measure to assist the farmers in the unfortunate districts. The Executive will point out to the Federal Government the inadequacy of present relief plans for such areas.

The Vice-president reported that he had requested Alfred Chard, Freight Rate Traffic Expert of the Alberta Government, in behalf of the Executive, to resist the application of the Canadian Freight Association to the Railway Commission to the raising of the freight on bulk apples from 8th to 5th class. It had been pointed out by Mr. Chard himself in a letter, that the change if granted would raise the average cost of apples delivered at Alberta points by about \$115.00 per car. President Gardiner had also received a communication from Mr. Chard in regard to the matter, while the Salmon Arm Chamber of Commerce had written Central Office. The Executive agreed that a letter be sent to Mr. Chard requesting information as to the outcome of the protest.

Assistance to agriculture by way of absorption by the Federal Government of 2½c. per bushel on the freight rates on oats was asked in a communication from Donnelly District Association. The President stated that the U.F.A. Group at Ottawa had endeavoured to obtain such assistance, but that the Government had refused to grant it. It was agreed to send a copy of the Donnelly resolution to Premier Bennett.

## Labor Speakers Available for Rural Meetings

We reprint the following from the *Alberta Labor News* of recent date:

"The Editor of the *Labor News* has received invitations from U.F.A. organizations in some parts of the province to speak at meetings to be arranged by farmers' organizations. It is not always possible for him to accept such invitations, but where U.F.A. or other organizations are desirous of having a Labor speaker address meetings under their auspices, the *Labor News* is prepared to assume the responsibility of arranging for some member of the Labor Movement to fill the engagement. There are a number of outstanding speakers in the Alberta Labor organizations, and they are willing to give their services wherever a group of people are anxious to know about the program of Labor. Enquiries sent to this office will receive prompt attention."

The U.F.A. Executive at a recent meeting agreed that the invitation of the Editor of the *Labor News* should be made available to the membership of the Association, and at the same time offered to reciprocate by arranging for U.F.A. speakers to address Labor gatherings. Inquiries for Labor speakers should be addressed to Elmer Roper, *Alberta Labor News*, Edmonton.

## Are the People Ready to Govern Themselves?

(Community Press, Sedgewick.)

As yet the people are not ready to govern themselves. They think that is the business of "The Government." Outside of the United Farmers in the various Provinces of Canada no group that we know of ever tell their servants what to do. In fact, it seems that elected representatives are not servants, but masters. No farmer would run his farm that way; no business concern would conduct business that way—but our modern system of politics seems content to run this politically economic business just that way. The Beauharnois affair is sufficient to show plainly that the people—the common people, the farmers, the workers have got to take the bull by the horns. This man, Gardiner, could have been a millionaire to-day if he had gone to Ottawa under the old system. All he would have to do (instead of doing what he did) would have been to say to the Beauharnois gang: "I'm going to spill the beans if you don't dig up" and presto, Robert Gardiner, a rich man over night, and probably a director in the company.

"Our Local at the last meeting decided to join the Coronation U.F.A. Co-operative Association, and appointed William Hoodless as trustee," writes J. W. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer. "Orders for twine were taken, and as soon as the C. N. R. takes over the Hemaruka-Scapa branch from the construction department, a good deal of business is expected. There is already one elevator completed, and Garden Plains will soon have a place on the map. The annual U. F. A. picnic was a great success, despite the adverse times and one and all thoroughly enjoyed the day."

Sailor—"They've just dropped their anchor."

Mrs. Symp—"Gracious, I was afraid they would. It's been dangling outside for some time."



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Editor  
W. NORMAN SMITH

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## EDITORIAL

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## FINANCIAL DICTATORSHIP

The recent crisis in British politics is the most significant event of the current year. It is a dramatic episode in the long history of conquest of the powers of political government by those who control the world's purse strings. The dictatorship of financial capital no longer remains secret. It is no longer possible to speak of it as the "Invisible Government." Today it openly asserts its authority.

There is no reason to believe that the dictatorship is exercised primarily in the interests of the governed. Those who have acquired a dominant position in world finance have never shown any inclination to forego their privileges for the benefit of the general body of citizens. They have been concerned chiefly to consolidate their gains. And every war, every economic crisis in modern history, has strengthened their position. They seek "stability" as a means of conserving their position, and the public interest is at all times secondary. That is why, though in times of great emergency there may appear to be a community of interest between world finance and the public, stability can be purchased only at the price of future bankruptcy.

There can be no lasting improvement in world conditions, in the conditions of Canadian economic life, no permanent solution of the problems of agricultural and industrial depression and unemployment, until public rather than private interest becomes the controlling force in the determination of financial policy.

\* \* \*

## OUT OF THE FRYING PAN?

The *Financial Times* and other newspapers have recently been suggesting that the Beauharnois power project may be turned over from its present owners

to the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Corporation. It is to be hoped that the rumors are without foundation. If the Bennett Government should in any way acquiesce in such a transfer it would be adding to the scandal which has recently been exposed a still greater scandal. We should be out of the frying pan into the fire.

The only settlement of the matter which can serve the public interest is the transfer of the undertaking to public ownership. This is what President Gardiner and his colleagues fought for in the House of Commons, and nothing less will satisfy Canadians who place the interest of the present and future generations of our people above every private interest whatsoever.

There appears to be good reason to believe that the British North America Act gives the Dominion power to take complete control of the undertaking. If this be the case, the Dominion Government should use its power to see to it that neither the Holt interest which is dominant in the power field today, nor any other corporate interest, shall obtain control of the power rights.

\* \* \*

## GLORIFYING GANGDOM

Under the heading "A Simple Country Doctor," a syndicated page article which appeared recently in the *Calgary Herald*, among, we presume, other newspapers, contained a sympathetic account of the career of Senator McDougald, who was played up in the usual "Great Captains of Industry" manner. Senator McDougald was represented as a victim of the rival financial racketeers in Montreal.

Glorification of gangsters who prey upon the great cities of the United States has been justly deprecated, but it is doubtful whether the Al Capones and the "Legs" Diamonds of the continent can cause such permanent injury to their communities as is caused by the non-violent racketeering of which the Beauharnois power scandal is a striking instance. When the public domain is alienated on a colossal scale, not only the present but future generations must pay the price.

\* \* \*

## AN EXAMPLE TO CANADIAN YOUTH (?)

Under the heading "A Young Napoleon of Finance," the *Montreal Standard* showers ironical congratulations upon John Aird, Junior, who was brought into the limelight recently as the recipient of \$125,000 of the Beauharnois "slush" fund. The *Standard* concludes with the following observation: "Young Mr. Aird is entitled to congratulations, not only for his business acumen, but for his great good luck in having the time, the man with the money and the place to ask for it, coincide to such a remarkable degree for his benefit."



# NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

## Plans Completed for Purchase of Auto Tires, Tubes, Thresher Belts and Coal

U.F.A. Co-operative Committee Arranges for Orders to Be Placed Through Central Office—  
Daily Broadcasting Program Announced.

**A**RRANGEMENTS to accept orders from U.F.A. Constituency and District Co-operative Associations and Locals of the organization for automobile tires, tire tubes and thresher belts have been completed by the Co-operative Committee of the Association. The Committee have also arranged with a mine in the Drumheller field for the purchase of coal in carlot quantities by U.F.A. Co-operatives to whom such facilities may prove advantageous. Negotiations are proceeding with mines in other fields to serve farm communities in the Province which cannot take advantage, owing to costs of freight, of the supply available from the Drumheller area. The possibility of securing prices on lumber, apples, potatoes, flour, salt, and other commodities is also being investigated.

The Committee are also inquiring into the possibility of co-operatives establishing trade relationships between one another in commodities which the district served by one may lack and which another can supply. Among such commodities are lumber, fence posts, potatoes, etc.

A circular dealing with these various matters will be mailed to the secretaries of Locals and managers of co-operatives in the near future.

### Executive Approves Action

Action already taken by the Co-operative Committee and plans for the future were approved by the Executive Committee of the U.F.A., which met in Calgary on August 24th under the chairmanship of President Gardiner. All members of the Executive were present, the Executive being unanimously of the opinion that a most valuable service is being rendered the farmers of the Province through the co-operative activities instituted through Central Office, and that the Association is being built up, both locally and by means of the constituency and district co-operatives. The Executive also fully agreed that the activities which have been undertaken should be continued and extended, and the plans vigorously prosecuted during the remainder of the year. It was further unanimously agreed that any purchasing commission established to deal with the business now being built up should be appointed by and under the control of the Executive and Board of the U.F.A.

A report was presented to the Executive by the Co-operative Committee, dealing in a comprehensive way with the work of the past few months and plans for the future. The report showed that a gratifying volume of business had been done in binder twine and that the facilities for the purchase of lubricating oils and greases through Central Office were being taken advantage of extensively. Provision is also being made for the purchase of fuel oils.

### Recommendation to Locals

A recommendation to all Locals, to the effect that business should be confined to U.F.A. members as far as possible, and that in the event of local conditions ne-

cessitating departure from this rule a sufficient spread should be provided between the price to members and the price to non-members to encourage the latter to join the U.F.A., was endorsed by the Executive, as was a recommendation that an effort be made to ascertain from the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale what service they can give in respect to any bulk commodity.

The Vice-president, Norman F. Priestley, reported that he had taken steps to bring about a conference of the managers of the U.F.A. Constituency Co-operative Associations with William Robertson, of the Co-operative Audit Bureau, with a view to establishing a uniform system of co-operative accounting. This action was endorsed.

It was further announced that arrangements had been made to broadcast information with regard to U.F.A. activities in the co-operative marketing of Red Head products over station CFAC during the next few weeks. The broadcasts will be made every noon at 12:25, week days.

### Radio Talks on Co-operation

U.F.A. Co-operative Committee Broadcasts at 12:25 Noon, Over CFAC

Commencing on August 27th, a series of radio broadcasts describing the activities of the U.F.A. in the field of consumer co-operation and calling the attention of Alberta farmers to the savings which they may effect through the consolidation of their purchasing power in respect to bulk commodities, have been given from station CFAC at 12:25 every noon, immediately following the period when market prices are quoted over the radio. These brief talks on co-operation will be continued during the month of September, and readers of *The U.F.A.* are invited to listen in daily at the time mentioned. The talks are prepared by Norman F. Priestley, Vice-president of the U.F.A., in behalf of the U.F.A. Co-operative committee.

Following are extracts from recent broadcasts:

"Agriculture is hard hit. Prices of farm products have sunk to extraordinary low levels. Even where the dry spring, hot winds and recent hail storms have left a crop to harvest, the farmer is wondering how to make ends meet for next winter, let alone meet the costs chargeable to his investment in land, implements, etc.

"The U.F.A. is doing much in many ways to help the farmers of Alberta. Though some may not know it, thousands of them have saved money in binder twine as a result of the operations of the U.F.A. this season.

"Large numbers are now saving by purchasing the Red Head brand of lubricating oils through the Central Office. Every U.F.A. secretary in Alberta has received a circular and a price list describing these products.

"Perhaps more money is spent by the farmers of Alberta on oil, gasoline and grease in the course of a year's operations than upon any other single item. Is it not important then that farmers should save money in buying these commodities? It is the aim of the U.F.A. Co-operative Committee to help them to do so.

"Red Head petroleum products are being brought to the farmers of Alberta at as low prices as those of any brand of similar quality and there will be a patronage dividend to all U.F.A. users. This brand of lubricating oils and greases has been tested by the members of many U.F.A. Co-operative Societies and proven to be equal to the best. Ask the Local U.F.A. secretary about them and send your orders to Central Office. They will receive prompt attention. Listen in again at this time for further information."

### NOTES IN PASSING (By the Vice-president)

It is not without significance that into the head offices of the United Farmers of Alberta there are coming frequently men who propound ideas and schemes with great earnestness for the bettering of the conditions of the people of our farms. Conversations on these lines frequently end with some such lament as the following: "If only we had the capital! What great things we could do!" "We are prevented from achieving success in almost everything that we do because we have no money." "If only our Wheat Pool and other co-operative marketing organizations could get away from the necessity of financing which is imposed upon them by the initial payment system!" "What a pity that we have to subject our co-operative associations to the hostile criticism of our political opponents by accepting Government guarantees!"

During an interview of some length the other day the visitor said: "Why, two dollars each from the members of your association and its associated pools would do this thing and have money to spare." Quite so, and how simple! The possibilities through concerted co-operative action are almost limitless. Are we going to be compelled to wait till a large percentage of our farmers are



well-to-do before doing for ourselves some of these big things? If so, we shall have to wait a long time and shall then find, in all probability, that having become more prosperous they are no longer interested in co-operation. There is no time except the ever-present Now. Too many of us are like Mr. Micawber "waiting for something to turn up."

\* \* \*

Intense interest is being shown in the great socio-economic experiment which the one hundred and sixty millions of Russia are conducting; and there is a disposition to regard as useless if not obstructive anything which is being done here in Canada by such movements as our own. Something more than a revolutionary temperament, something more than mere enthusiasm for the rights of the common man is needed. Society is no longer a simple organism, if ever it was. Our life is very complex and unless we are prepared to revert to a state of semi-barbarism for some years, we must learn to manage this complex organization which we call human society. Let us then give ourselves to doing the thing that lies at hand.

### GOALS OF CO-OPERATION

In a recent issue of the *Co-operative Marketing Journal* of the United States, C. O. Moser, president of the National Co-operative Council of the United States, writes: "We need to give greater attention to philosophy of co-operation as a movement. Consumers' co-operation has a spirit and a philosophy which lifts us far above the economic plane, especially in Europe. We here have a philosophy of our own but I do not know that anyone has attempted to express this definitely. We co-operative executives are aiming at immediate goals in making our organizations more efficient as economic units, but we should have better perspective if we also understood better our ultimate goals. After all each co-operative is a part of an effort to integrate the rural community, and to perfect its relations to the whole economic and social welfare of the nation."

(A report of the recent meeting of the U.F.A. Executive Committee will be found on page 2).

## RECENT CONSTITUENCY CONVENTIONS

### Camrose Federal Constituency Convenes

Delegates Hold Financial System at Root of Present Evils—Lucas and Irvine Give Thoughtful Addresses on World Problems and Those of Agriculture.

By FRANK GRANDAGE, Secretary.

The annual U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Camrose Federal Constituency Convention, held at Forestburg, on August 11th, was well attended by delegates from all parts of the constituency, and a large number of visitors who filled the fine hall to capacity.

Chas. P. Hays, president of the association, was elected chairman of the convention.

After a sumptuous dinner served by the ladies of Crerar Local, brief addresses were given by Mrs. Zipperer and Mr. Brown, Directors of the Central Board; by Mr. Andrews, M.L.A., Sedgewick; Mr. Sanders, M.L.A., Stettler, and by Prof. Roozeboom, of Castor, who spoke on the manufacture of cheese on the farm and informed the convention that the Department of Agriculture had arranged for a demonstration of his method to any Local U.F.A. desiring same.

The chairman expressed regrets from the Hon. V. W. Smith, stating that owing to pressure of Government business he was unable to attend. Many important resolutions came before the convention for consideration and were enthusiastically discussed. It was noticeable that the main trend of most of the resolutions was the desire to help solve the social and economic problems of our day.

#### Federal Member Speaks

The principal speaker for the afternoon was W. T. Lucas, M.P., for Camrose, who reviewed in a very comprehensive way the legislation of the last session of Parliament and pointed out the stand taken by the U.F.A. Group on each question. Mr. Lucas voiced the opinion that there was a growing feeling, not only in Canada, but throughout the world, and was even evidenced at the convention by the nature of the resolutions presented, that the root of our present social and economic problems was in our financial and monetary system and that a change

was inevitable. He stated that while he was not in sympathy with Russian methods, their experiment could not be ignored, and it at least might prove to be the agency that would force much needed improvements on the capitalistic world.

#### Speakman's Resolution

Mr. Lucas gave it as his opinion that in no place in Canada was so much earnest thought and study being given in an endeavor to find a solution for our economic ills as in the Province of Alberta, and stated that as our present problems were man-made, they were capable of solution, if study and intelligence were applied and allowed to function. He expressed regret that the resolution moved by Mr. Speakman, M.P. of Red Deer, at the last session of Parliament, was not adopted. This resolution asked that a National Social and Economic Research Council be appointed to deal with our social and economic problems, similarly to the way our industrial problems are being dealt with by the present National Research Council which has proved so successful. Mr. Speakman's resolution would be again presented at the next session of Parliament.

Mr. Lucas explained that the five cent bonus on wheat was to be paid on all wheat shipped in the three western Provinces and this payment was to go direct to the grower. It was confined to the Western Provinces because wheat was their principal crop and was being produced below the cost of production. Besides, the Western farmer was handicapped by the long freight haul, also the eastern farmer had benefited, to some extent, from the protective policy, in that it had built up large industrial centers, which provided a home market for much of his produce.

The U.F.A. Group supported the Government with respect to the blank check for relief, as they felt no person

could accurately estimate the amount required to adequately deal with the situation during the coming winter.

Mr. Lucas complimented Mr. Gardiner on his work in connection with the Beauharnois probe, and gave a brief history of the development of this power project. He quoted from Hansard where Mr. Bennett had complimented the U.F.A. on its method of raising legitimate campaign funds by small contributions of the U.F.A. members, which meant, "Elections Without Corruption."

#### Irvine at Evening Session

At the evening session, the convention had the pleasure of listening with rapt attention to an eloquent address by Wm. Irvine, M.P. of Wetaskiwin, on the economic problem and the modern world. Only when events and conditions compel our thoughts will we think to-day. The pressure of conditions is so urgent that every intelligent person must face the problem. The economic system under which the world has lived for 150 years is coming to a close in spite of us. The question is how will it end? Will it be by the will of the people, or end in catastrophe caused by its own failure?

Mr. Irvine declared the fundamental weakness in our system was the gold basis, which was found useless and abandoned by Britain during the crisis of the great war, but was again foisted upon poor blind humanity in the subsequent years. He pointed out the various fallacies in the use of gold as a medium of exchange and demonstrated that over production and unemployment are the logical outcome of the use of the gold basis. The production of commodities increased by a certain ratio every year, but the gap between was ever widening and the world suffering from the lack of money. The Bank Act gave our banks control of credit and they managed it as they saw fit. We made the Bank Act and were responsible for our financial system. We should concern ourselves now with a study of this system, and inform ourselves concerning such ideas as the nationalization of our money system, the abandoning of the gold basis for home currency at least, and the stabilization of our currency or the value of the dollar.

At the close of the meeting, hearty votes of thanks were tendered the speakers and a resolution was passed naming Forestburg as the place at which the next annual convention would be held.

#### Officers Elected

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Chas. P. Hayes, Strome; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. Ed. Kehoe, Camrose; 2nd Vice-President, Gerald Oberg, Forestburg. Directors: W. J. Brady, Edburg; F. W. Cusick, Stettler; R. C. Reinhart, Bawlf; W. H. Ewart, R. R. No. 1, Halkirk; Gordon Reeves, Killam; Nels Toppe, Sedgewick; Secretary-Treasurer, Frank Grandage, Lougheed.

The meeting closed by singing the National Anthem.

### Alexandra U. F. A. Holds Good Convention

By H. H. DICCONSON

The Eleventh Annual Convention of the Alexandra U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Constituency Association was held at Kitscoty on Friday, August 14th, and while the attendance in the afternoon was not large, it comprised delegates and

(Continued on page 21)



# A World in Pawn

The Meaning of the Recent Political Changes in Britain

By the EDITOR

*The dramatic events of the past two weeks in British financial and political affairs are of intimate and profound concern not only to Britain but to the whole of our Western civilization. They have a very definite bearing upon our own financial and political future in Canada. They provide the key to an understanding of much that is happening in the world today, and to the realities which lie behind the illusion of self-government. They may help to explain the reason why, though the effects of the calamity which has overwhelmed many millions of the peoples of every modern state may in part be met by palliative measures, its ravages can never be fully repaired, and the recurrence of a similar calamity cannot be prevented until fundamental changes have been made in the social order.*

## History of the Crisis

Faced by a prospective deficit of some \$600,000,000, the Labor Government of Great Britain became sharply divided two weeks ago upon the policy to be followed in meeting a severe financial crisis. The majority of the members of the Cabinet were of the opinion that the crisis should be met, primarily, by the taxation of the super-rich whose wealth has been steadily accumulating, in fewer and fewer hands, even during the period of depression which has brought increasing poverty and want. The minority led by the Prime Minister, J. Ramsay MacDonald, and the "Iron Chancellor," Philip Snowden, agreed to proposals which must mean the crippling of the great social services, and reduce the purchasing power of important classes of citizens whose incomes are already quite low. A new "National" Government has been formed, under the Premiership of Mr. MacDonald, comprised of members of the Labor minority, together with leading members of the Conservative and Liberal parties.

Almost unanimously the Labor party in Parliament and the representatives of the Trades Unions have decided to stand by the policy of the party, and have repudiated the three or four former leaders who refused to be bound by its decisions. It is certain that the Co-operative Movement will in the main support the stand taken by its own representative in the Labor Cabinet, Mr. Alexander, who also supported the party's policy.

With the personal issues which have been raised it is not necessary to deal. The task would be a thankless one. Mr. MacDonald and his handful of colleagues who have abandoned the movement which they helped to build and with which they have been connected for the greater part of a life time, have no doubt acted conscientiously. To them it must have appeared that submission to the demands of the international bankers was the only alternative to a financial disaster involving deeper distress than the British people in the post-war years have yet known. There is every reason to believe that their colleagues who insisted that the situation could be met without capitulation to the financiers' demands acted from equally conscientious motives. But the issue is greater than personalities. The significance of the sweeping change which has come over the face of British political life lies in this: that the financial policy of the new National Government has been dictated by a power superior to all political governments.

## Power Passes to Wall Street

Before the new Government was brought into being, its program, according to the evidence of responsible members of the former Labor Government, was telephoned to the bankers of New York by a Director of the Bank of England, Sir Josiah Stamp, who during the absence of Sir Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank, in Canada, acted in his behalf. And the approval of the program of the Government by the overseas bankers was required as a condition of the granting of certain credits considered necessary to maintain the pound sterling at par. Thus the ultimate authority in the determination of British Policy has passed from the representatives of the British people in Parliament to the financial government of the world in New York. Not, be it noted, to the American people, but to a government which is no more responsible to the American people than it is to the people of Britain. Or perhaps it would be more accurate to state that the transfer of authority to the international bankers has been for the first time, in so far as Britain has been concerned, openly and frankly recognized. For while the proposals of the new Government must be submitted to Parliament, Parliament has been served with an ultimatum—has been made to understand that the adoption of plans to meet the bankers' demands is the price which must be paid to avert, for the moment, a crisis which might shake the structure of British industry and commerce to its foundations. That, at least, is the evident belief of Mr. MacDonald, though most of his colleagues, including a number of experts in finance, think the payment of this price which has been demanded was not necessary to meet the situation.

According to the London *Daily Herald*, the official organ of the Trades Unions and the Labor Party, the fall of the Government was dictated by United States Bankers. The *Herald* is in the confidence of members of the late Cabinet who were present at the conferences which preceded its fall.

"The late Government," stated that newspaper, "was informed by the Federal Reserve Bank that credits would only be granted provided specific and considerable economies were made at once in the administration of or in the actual benefit paid under the unemployed insurance scheme. This virtual ultimatum from New York bankers played a vital part in dividing the late Cabinet on the issue of a ten per cent reduction in unemployment benefits. . . . It has been made

absolutely clear that the credit will not be forthcoming unless and until measures which the United States bankers consider satisfactory are put into operation by the Cabinet."

## "Political" or "Financial" Conditions?

That the bankers actually insisted upon the acceptance of conditions of a political character has, it is true, been denied. The denial was somewhat vague in form. Perhaps there is a difference of opinion as to what actually constitute "political" conditions. But the charge has not been withdrawn by those who made it, and the fact that "financial" conditions were imposed is not questioned. Whether they were "financial" or "political" or both, is largely beside the point, which is, that the British and American bankers—and the American are now dominant—are in a position to dictate such terms as they choose. If the British Government can be compelled to accept "financial" conditions, conditions affecting the internal affairs of the British people can also be insisted upon.

So long as the Government of Britain, like those of other Western countries, are dependent for the carrying on of their ordinary business upon day to day advances from the banks (in the case of Britain the Bank of England), so long as they are content to remain dependent and neglect to assert their authority to complete control of financial policy, so long must they remain financially and politically unfree. The denial of required advances of money for a single day would bring about the utmost confusion in the public service, and rapidly disorganize the economic life of the country to whose Government the advances were denied. The world is in pawn to the financial system.

There is strong circumstantial evidence to support the charges made by the London *Herald*. British newspapers which have come to hand during the past few days contain paragraphs, written before the new Government came into office, which suggest very plainly the role which was played by the bankers in bringing about the coalition of prominent Conservatives and Liberals with the late Labor Cabinet's minority. It was not, it would seem, at the Prime Minister's invitation that Mr. Stanley Baldwin hurried back to London from the South of France, or other leading Conservatives and Liberals from Scotland and elsewhere, to become, a few hours or days later, members of a new Government.

## The Mysterious Voice

"The mystery of Mr. Baldwin's return," stated an item on the editorial page of the London *Evening Standard*, "remains a deep one. Apparently the Prime Minister did not summon him any more than he summoned Mr. Chamberlain. Neither did Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Chamberlain summon one another. They just came, as did Sir Herbert Samuel. Some unknown voice whispered in the ears of all of them, and they obeyed. I am sure that but for his illness Mr. Lloyd

(Continued on page 18)



# H. E. Spencer Reports on Action Taken on Resolutions of U. F. A. Annual Convention

Report Covers Many Important Issues of Policy Concerning Farming Industry and Economic and Social Problems of Canada.

Promptly following the close of every session of the Federal Parliament since the U.F.A. group were first returned in 1921, a full report of the action taken by the members upon resolutions of the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. has been issued by Henry E. Spencer, M.P., Secretary of the Group. We publish Mr. Spencer's tenth report, slightly abbreviated, on this page. The Convention resolution is given first, in whole or in part, in each of the numbered items, followed by Mr. Spencer's report upon the action taken upon it:

**1. Unemployment Problem.**—Petitioning the Federal Government to make every effort to solve the Unemployment Problem: (a) By way of immediate necessary public works; (b) That the seasonal unemployment problem be taken care of by a co-operative insurance; (c) that an economic survey be immediately undertaken to suggest a permanent solution.

The Prime Minister claimed that the above problem was being met by public works and direct relief in co-operation with the municipalities and Provinces. He is giving consideration to unemployment insurance, and realizes the possibilities of an economic survey.

**2. Public Ownership of Radio.**—

Resolved, that the United Farmers of Alberta maintain their stand in favor of the establishment of a Canadian Radio Broadcasting Company by the Government.

The Prime Minister was non-committal with regard to this resolution.

**3. Subsidizing Freight Rates on Wheat.**—Resolution asks for a subsidy on freight rates on wheat for 1930, to enable farmers to overcome present depression.

This year's budget allows for 5c. a bushel to be given to producers on all wheat for export during this year.

**4. Enquiry re Cost of Farm Machinery.**—The Dominion Government was asked to make an enquiry into the cost and distribution of farm machinery.

Consideration is being given to the above. At present the lack of sales by machine companies owing to the poverty of the farmers is reacting very heavily on the companies. A cut in price is, therefore, anticipated, otherwise practically no business will be done. One of the functions of the new Tariff Board will be to enquire into the cost and distribution of such machinery.

**5. Condemnation of War.**—The resolution is a criticism of resort to war as an instrument for the settling of problems, and expresses whole-hearted support for the Court of International Justice.

The House of Commons is a unit in support of the principle stated above, but as yet no steps have been taken within Canada to push the idea of educating citizens in the new methods of obtaining security. We spend \$375,000 a year for the Royal Military College, but nothing for a graduate school on international relations. We have not in Canada one complete library for research

students on the subject of international relations. It is true the National Defence estimates were reduced this year by \$1,500,000, but this was in the name of economy, not because of the method of seeking security.

The approaching Disarmament Conference was discussed briefly in the House of Commons. Hon. Ernest Lapointe and Miss Macphail urged upon the Government the great need of doing everything possible to help make the first Disarmament Conference of the world a success. One way of doing this is to send a strong delegation to the Conference. The members of the delegation must, if they are to be of use, believe in disarmament by international agreement, and the Prime Minister in concluding his statement promised to send a worthy delegation. However, resolutions coming from many parts of Canada urging again and again the importance of such a delegation are still needed.

**6. Taxes Payable Upon Soldier Settlement Board Lands.**—Request that collection be enforceable.

This matter has been under consideration in previous years, and various ar-

rangements have been made. At the present time the Department is in process of reorganization, and this question, together with others, is again under review.

**7. Soldier Settlers and Weed Laws.**—Soldier Settlement Board Lands and the enforcement of Weed Acts of Alberta.

Much the same answer may be given to this resolution as to the preceding one. The matter has been presented to the Department and is now under consideration.

**8. Soldier Settler Loans.**—By this resolution the Government was asked to enact the following:

(a) All loans to be non-interest bearing. (b) That all annual payments be on the one-third crop-share basis. (c) That absolute security of tenure be guaranteed so long as the above condition is complied with.

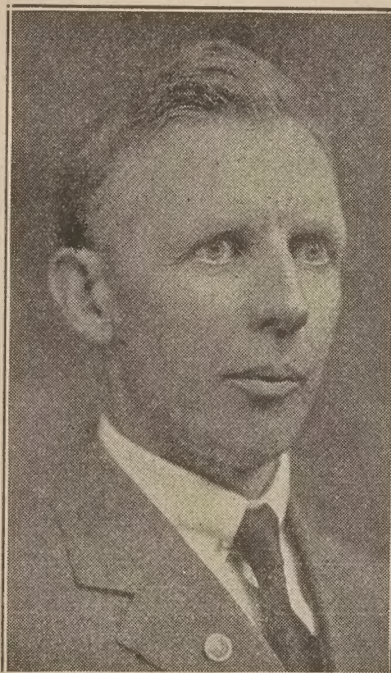
This resolution was given careful consideration during the session of 1930. At that time, however, it was decided that this was not the best method of meeting the situation and other redress was granted, including the reduction of 30 per cent as applied to all outstanding indebtedness, together with other material concessions. While it is impossible to say what action may be taken in the future, it is obvious that no further adjustments will be made at the present time.

**9. Pensions for Widows.**—Pensions for widows of returned men whose pensionable disability was less than 80 per cent.

There would appear to be some misapprehension in respect of this matter. Under the terms of our Pension Act, the widow of a returned man who died as a result of his war disability, is entitled to a Widow's Pension. In the event of her husband's death being due to some cause other than the disability for which he drew pension, the widow is not entitled to Widow's Pension. In the case of the man whose pensionable disability was 80 per cent. or over, it is assumed, no matter what the direct cause of his death may have been, that his pensionable disability did have some relation to his death, and on this ground the widow is granted a pension. While the figure of 80 per cent. is an arbitrary one, the principle is a sound one, it being considered that any man who is in receipt of 80 per cent pension is in so bad a condition as to be unusually susceptible to disease or accident. In the case of a man whose pension is less than 80 per cent, proof must be given that his death was due to his war service, while in the case of the 80 per cent man, it is taken for granted. In any event, no change in either the Act or the regulations is in contemplation during the present year.

**10. Stabilization of Price of Wheat.**—Resolved that during the present crisis it would be advisable for the Dominion Government to stabilize the price of

(Continued on page 20)



H. E. SPENCER, M.P.



# News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Publicity Department of the Alberta Wheat Pool

## To the Unwhipped



Agriculture in Western Canada without co-operative marketing is unthinkable.

Co-operative marketing without grower control is unsatisfactory and undesirable.

The agricultural producers of Western Canada have spent much time, labor and money in building up their co-operative movement.

The experience of the years teaches that this should not be idly laid aside, as a wearied child does with a toy.

. . . . .

The Alberta Wheat Pool, it can be fairly and truthfully said, is the epitome of the farm effort to build up substantial producers' co-operatives in Alberta.

Along with the other two prairie pools, this organization has suffered financially through over-payments to the membership.

The depression which has enshrouded the world for the past two years has created unprecedented conditions, and involved almost every phase of business in huge losses.

The Canadian pools, being a large organization, with ramifications over all the world, and doing business with dozens of nations, simply could not avoid losses in the face of the prevailing conditions.

And it should be remembered that the pools suffered to no greater extent than many, many private enterprises.

The immediate question is: What of the future? Can producers' co-operatives stand hard knocks and hard times, or are they fair-weather institutions only?

. . . . .

The British consumers' co-operative movement, getting on to an hundred years old, got its knocks aplenty in the depression of ten years ago. Thirty-five million dollars and all the reserves went overboard with the sudden

drop of prices and with the British wholesale co-op. warehouses bulging with merchandise.

Did the British curl up and say 'We're through'? They did not. Like beavers amid the ruin of a wrecked dam, they set to work to re-build. In ten years' time they had their \$35,000,000 back, reserves built up, and were going stronger than ever.

The place for Alberta farm co-operators to start re-building is right with Alberta Wheat Pool elevators. By using this splendid system the entire structure may be re-gained.

This matter is very important. It cannot be too strongly impressed on every grain grower. The way back is through patronizing Alberta Pool Elevators.

. . . . .

We are the ones to watch some day,  
When the showdown comes at last;  
We who have known the harder way  
That led through a rougher past;  
We who have trained upon defeat,  
Battered and beaten back,  
As long as the heart is there to meet  
The call for a new attack.

We've battled the head winds, fight by fight,  
In an endless jam with Fate;  
We've floundered on through the pit of night  
Where the black gales howled their hate;  
We've taken our beating standing up,  
And now with the calling drums  
We lift our heads, with another cup,  
To the next hard scrap that comes.

Raw luck has lashed our softer roles  
To a new red-heart romance;  
It has burned the fat from around our souls  
And given red blood a chance;  
And when at last the tide has turned,  
With blood-stained flags unfurled  
We'll cut our way to the place we've earned  
Where the unwhipped rule the world.

—Grantland Rice.



## ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

## Election of Wheat Pool Delegates

Following is the result of the election of Alberta Wheat Pool delegates. The names of the nominees and votes recorded in each one's favor are given this year in accordance with instructions from the delegates.

The name of the successful nominee is printed in black letters.

Upon the instructions of the delegates the procedure of handling the ballots and counting the votes is herewith outlined.

In each district when there is an election ballots are sent to every member. As the marked ballots come in to head office, they are checked each day by three different departments of the Pool, and then placed in locked ballot boxes, each district having one of these boxes. The counting of the ballots is done by the directors and a declaration as to the result filed by the secretary and signed by at least two of the directors. The ballots are then filed away for further reference. The preferential system of counting the ballots is used.

## LETHBRIDGE (District A.)

|                       |       |
|-----------------------|-------|
| A-1 Ashley, Thos.     | 29    |
| Kearns, F. J.         | 51    |
| A-2 Madill, John D.   | accl. |
| A-3 Eliason, N. L.    | 51    |
| Verburg, M. C.        | 32    |
| A-4 Johansen, John A. | accl. |
| A-5 Bowlby, T. P.     | accl. |
| A-6 Redd, Paul H.     | accl. |
| A-7 Talbot, B. R.     | accl. |
| A-8 Goughnour, C. J.  | 52    |
| Hempel, A. P.         | 30    |
| A-9 Kinniburgh, H. N. | 26    |
| Nesting, T. O.        | 27    |
| O'Neil, Jas. W.       | 56    |
| A-10 Gardner, M. W.   | 24    |
| Johnson, A. W.        | 46    |
| Montgomery, T. S.     | 40    |

## CLARESHOLM (District B)

|                          |       |
|--------------------------|-------|
| B-1 Duffield, E. I.      | accl. |
| B-2 Renkenberger, Harvey | accl. |
| B-3 Carey, E. A.         | 48    |
| MacGregor, A.            | 55    |
| B-4 Montgomery, Homer I. | accl. |
| B-5 Higgins, H. J.       | accl. |
| B-6 Dann, John James     | accl. |
| B-7 Bertrand, V. J.      | 38    |
| Ward, M. H.              | 33    |
| B-8 Morrison, W. S.      | accl. |
| B-9 Anderson, J. O.      | accl. |
| B-10 Greig, John C.      | 62    |
| Nixdorff, C. W.          | 32    |

## SOUTH CALGARY (District C.)

|                        |       |
|------------------------|-------|
| C-1 Fowlie, John       | 71    |
| Frey, Jake             | 45    |
| C-2 Johnston, R. A.    | 49    |
| Yake, Wellington       | 74    |
| C-3 Nester, Hugh F.    | accl. |
| C-4 Bell, R. C.        | 19    |
| Proudfoot, G. T.       | 44    |
| C-5 McArthur, J. A.    | 42    |
| Maynard, J. A.         | 29    |
| C-6 Eshom, J. B.       | 44    |
| Walter, W. A.          | 40    |
| C-7 Smith, C. A.       | accl. |
| C-8 Schmaltz, J. H.    | accl. |
| C-9 Crabb, John J.     | accl. |
| C-10 Hepburn, S. B. A. | accl. |

## NORTH CALGARY (District D.)

|                     |       |
|---------------------|-------|
| D-1 Woods, John     | accl. |
| D-2 Cates, Rufus    | accl. |
| D-3 Cross, Ralph L. | 164   |
| Fraser, R. Clarke   | 86    |

|                       |       |
|-----------------------|-------|
| D-4 Marey, N. F.      | 53    |
| Stewart, Norman D.    | 80    |
| D-5 Burton, D. J.     | accl. |
| D-6 Sutherland, J. K. | accl. |
| D-7 McKay, John D.    | accl. |
| D-8 Baldwin, W. H.    | 63    |
| Hanson, E. A.         | 53    |
| D-9 Groat, R. S.      | 66    |
| Taylor, Ira D.        | 72    |
| D-10 Baird, Jas. A.   | 46    |
| Holder, M. R.         | 78    |

## RED DEER (District E.)

|                        |       |
|------------------------|-------|
| E-1 McCool, R. M.      | 40    |
| Taggart, H. L.         | 89    |
| E-2 May, J. W.         | accl. |
| E-3 Jevne, T. T.       | 104   |
| Stretch, W. H.         | 78    |
| E-4 Haarstad, Alf. B.  | accl. |
| E-5 Beuerlein, Robt.   | 73    |
| Sherratt, A. E.        | 170   |
| E-6 Messmer, Joseph    | accl. |
| E-7 Ferbey, M. S.      | 31    |
| Rafn, Andrew           | 135   |
| E-8 Adair, W. A.       | 32    |
| Hopkins, Chas.         | 86    |
| Keith, E. H.           | 134   |
| E-9 Mueller, Walter R. | accl. |
| E-10 Williamson, M. E. | accl. |

## CAMROSE (District F.)

|                      |       |
|----------------------|-------|
| F-1 Fawcett, C. A.   | accl. |
| F-2 Scott, Duncan    | accl. |
| F-3 Beck, R. A.      | 24    |
| Mitchell, W. A.      | 16    |
| Roderick, J. J.      | 55    |
| F-4 Orchard, G. R.   | 53    |
| Wraight, Walter      | 60    |
| F-5 Geise, Edwin     | 28    |
| Hallett, John        | 51    |
| F-6 Sheardown, Harry | accl. |
| F-7 Walmsley, A. C.  | accl. |
| F-8 Laing, John W.   | 79    |
| MacKenzie, Hector    | 41    |
| F-9 Larson, John E.  | accl. |
| F-10 Hanson, P. C.   | 60    |
| Harber, W. W.        | 72    |

## EDMONTON (District G.)

|                      |       |
|----------------------|-------|
| G-1 Foreman, Harry   | 89    |
| Lewis, J. G.         | 48    |
| G-2 Clay, Elmer      | accl. |
| G-3 Wood, Andrew B.  | accl. |
| G-4 Holmberg, Andrew | accl. |
| G-5 Densmore, W. J.  | 40    |
| McDuffe, J. T.       | 52    |
| G-6 Popowich, W. P.  | 39    |
| Shapka, W. L.        | 53    |
| G-7 Anderson, Ben M. | accl. |
| G-8 Fill, A.         | 30    |
| Fraser, A. W.        | 67    |
| Lunan, A.            | 32    |
| G-9 Mawson, Fred     | accl. |
| G-10 Fortin, J. A.   | 66    |
| Olsen, Bernard       | 54    |
| Salley, Paul         | 32    |

George F. Baker, of the First National Bank, who died recently, was one of the richest men in the world. He said that no organization of any size or importance could be established in the U.S. without the approval of himself and the J. P. Morgan Company. The First National Bank and its Siamese twin, the First Security Company, from July, 1925, to and including April of this year of world-wide capitalistic crisis and hunger, paid dividends at the rate of 100 per cent. a year, or 2,000 per cent. a year on the original investment.

## PREMIER BROWNLEE'S STATEMENT

"A complete cut-off has been made from previous years' operations and a settlement arranged as between the Pools, the Provincial Governments and the banks. Members of the Pool and farmers generally desiring to do so may, therefore, patronize the Pool elevator facilities with complete assurance that their grain will be dealt with as a separate crop and *without in any way being liable for any debts or obligations of past years.*"

## Canada's Wheat Carry-Overs

The Board of Grain Commissioners' figures give the Canadian wheat carry-over at 111,306,855 bushels. This figure includes wheat in store in Canadian country and terminal elevators and in United States' terminal elevators. Incidentally, the bushelage in store in the United States as at July 31st, 1931, was about 5½ million bushels as compared with 16 million bushels last year at the same date.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics gives the Canadian wheat carryover at 140,179,945 bushels, but includes in its figures an estimate of the amount of wheat still on the farms. Of course the figure of farm holdings cannot be accurately given, but the estimate is apparently 30 million bushels. Last year it was estimated that the farm holdings totalled around five million bushels. The large increase in wheat held on farms this year is undoubtedly due to the low prices prevailing.

The total deliveries of wheat during the crop year running from August 1st, 1930, to July 31st, 1931, were 307 million bushels, of which Alberta contributed 107 3-4 million bushels.

## WHEAT FOR COFFEE

The Brazilian Government has arranged with the United States' Farm Board for the exchange of 1,150,000 sacks of coffee for 25,000,000 bushels of wheat. The Farm Board is also prepared to negotiate with the Chinese Government for the sale of 15,000,000 bushels of wheat on long terms. China had a fairly good wheat crop this year, but the terrible catastrophe caused by the flooding of the Yangtse River Valley has resulted in the death of many thousands of people as well as the destruction of vast areas of crops. Starvation faces many millions in the Yangtse Valley.

## CO-OPERATION

(By RUDYARD KIPLING)

This is the law of the jungle,  
As old and as true as the sky,  
And the wolf that shall keep it shall prosper,  
But the wolf that shall break it must die.

As the ivy that girdles the tree trunk,  
The law runneth forward and back,  
For the strength of the pack is the wolf,  
And the strength of the wolf is the pack.



## ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

# TOGETHERNESS

The Spirit of Co-operation Through the Ages.

By F. J. GOULD

## CHAPTER X. THE WHITE CHURCH.

The clatter of hammers and axes rang through the quarries. Tens of thousands of laborers bore blocks of white marble to the side of a river. Six robust young masons chose the best stone for building, and flung the poorer stuff into a dark and waste place. Slowly a white tower rose. Entry was by a great gate. When all was ready, maids came and swept the floors, and then sang a holy song in chorus, and they danced with feet of joy. All the folk on earth were divided into twelve nations. Whoever lived a neighborly life, with mind and heart washed clean, might go in by the splendid gate. Such was the vision, written in a book as long ago as the second century, by a Greek slave in Italy.

He dreamed the dream of a multitude of slaves in the Roman Empire. Slaves could not hold public meetings, or form "parties." They comforted themselves with visions. This Slave, Hermas, saw in his vision, the White Church of the Morrow, in which all honest souls might unite. The white stones were leaders, captains, apostles, teachers, and though the book of Hermas never speaks of Jesus, or Peter, or Paul, it is clear that he belonged to one of the groups of Christians that were then growing in the lands about the Mediterranean Sea.

In those days, religious folk often assembled in meetings to which only special members might go. In Athens, every September, the Greeks, citizens (but not slaves, and not outsiders, or "barbarians") marched to the sea-side, and dipped in baptism. They drank sacred drink, and ate sacred cakes. Then, with drums and choruses, they marched to a temple at Eleusis, and witnessed a Mystery, or Morality Play. They saw the Soul, in shape as a woman, carried into Hades (Hell), and suffering in gloom underground, and then ascending back to the green earth and sunlight. It is thus that Mankind travels through pain, and war, and sorrow to the Commonwealth of peace and Friends. So likewise, the early Christians would assemble in an "Ecclesis" (church), or Synagogue, or Religious Supper Company, or Love Feast. The members were Greek or Roman, slaves or free men, Jews or barbarians. The gate of the White Church was open to all who would love mankind, and even love enemies, and march together as pilgrims to the Kingdom of Heaven, with Christ leading. A verse in the Bible speaks of the Christians as a building, in which the members are all fitted together, and nobody is an alien or stranger, and all are fellow citizens. In like manner when the travelling pioneer, Paul, visited the city of Athens, he stood on a hill, with a crowd about him, and said the time was now come when Greeks and Romans and Jews, and all should be as one; and he shouted: "One blood, all Nations!" In this spirit, companies of slaves, potters, dyers, fishermen, carpenters, peasants and all sorts would meet in humble sheds, or quiet corners,

and hold their Love Feasts, and sing hymns, and eat bread and drink wine, and join in a Thanksgiving ("Eucharist" means Thanksgiving).

You see the idea of Togetherness glowed like a holy light and flamed as a holy fire. One of the first stories of the Christian faith tells how, in some square, or open space of Jerusalem, a vast crowd of people from many countries squeezed eagerly, with faces upturned to Peter and his comrades; and no matter what land, Roman, or Asiatic, they hailed from, they all understood the message of brotherhood, as if all understood a sort of Esperanto language. And the Togetherness was pictured in another story of the Christian Commune, or Common Table in Jerusalem. All the men and women who loved the Kingdom met together for meals, and chanted their Thanksgiving chorus; and "as many as were owners of lands or houses would sell them, and bring the prices of what was sold and lay them by the apostles' feet; and a sharing-out was made to each, according as any one had need." In all these tales and legends, you see the noble effort to unite all the folk in the White Church. And, just as we heard, in our chapter on Rome, Merenius Agrippa tell the Plebs of Rome that all social classes made one body, so the Christian teachers taught:—

"The body is not one member, but many. If the foot should say: Because I am not a hand, I belong not to the body, that does not prevent its belonging to the body. When one member suffers, all the members suffer together; or a member is glorified, all the members rejoice together."

Ah! but there was a fly in the Brotherhood ointment, a canker in the Brotherhood bloom, a drop of poison in the Brotherhood cup; for the rich Christians sometimes snubbed the poor. A Bible writer shows us the wretched scene:—

"If into a synagogue of yours comes a man with gold rings, in fine clothes, and there comes in a poor man in dirty clothes, and you pay regard to the wearer of the fine suit, saying: Sit here in a good seat; and you say to the poor man: Stand over there! or, Squat down by my footstool; have you not made class distinctions, and become judges whose thoughts are bad?"

..... If you go by the Royal Law: Then shalt thou love thy neighbor as thyself—good! But if you show snobbish respect towards persons, you commit sin." (Letter of James: Chapter 2.)

No class feeling was shown in the story of the Nativity. Angels burst from the blue depths of the night-sky, and, all spangled with glory, and speaking in the music of heaven, they brought the message of "Peace and Good Will" to humble shepherds and farm-laborers. Another legend tells of Wise Men, scholars of magic ("Magi") coming from the East with gifts of gold and perfumes for the Child of Bethlehem. Poor shepherds in dirty clothes, a rich Magi in superior suits, all were welcome. If anything, Jesus the Preacher would give first place to the poor; for once he stood on a hill

and cried aloud to a mass mostly of very common and simple folk:—

"Happy are you poor; for yours is the kingdom of God. Happy are you that hunger now, for you shall be satisfied. But alas! for you, the rich!"

And in this Twentieth Century, the rich and poor still form classes. But slavery is fast going, and great armies of the world's peoples are rising up and saying that the Day of Poverty is declining, and the Day of Co-operation is advancing.

Yet one more legend let me tell, out of an old book called the "Book of James." It is said that, when Joseph and Mary came to Bethlehem, and Mary had gone to lie for rest in a cave, Joseph walked near the cave, and looked up and saw birds stop in the air without flying, and men at a meal hold their hands over dishes like statues, and sheep in the pasture suddenly stand still, and little goats open their mouths at a stream and yet they drank not. All things paused. At that moment, a light gleamed in the cave, and then faded, and then a little baby lay on the breast of Mary,—the baby that was to grow to Greatness. You see the meaning, do you not? The old style of things comes to a pause and an expectation. What is going to happen? The old time of wars and class-wars is passing away; and the little child of Promise, the little child of Togetherness is born, and the world begins to see the glory.

(To be continued.)

## Agricultural Co-operation in Germany

Apparently the co-operative movement among the agricultural classes in Germany is growing in strength. With thoroughness characteristic of the German people, farmers of that country are developing their associations much on the same lines as similar associations in Canada.

Mr. von Flemming, president of the Chamber of Agriculture for the Province of Pomerania, said recently in connection with the German Agricultural Co-operative Convention at Swinemuende:

"Pomeranian Agriculture without her Co-operatives is unthinkable. They have influenced the development of agriculture decisively. The high moral principle, 'one for all, all for one,' has strengthened the vigor of agriculture and was the foundation for its striving ahead. To-day, in the deepest distress of agriculture the continual realization of this principle is more than ever the first consideration for its salvation. Only by the very closest co-operation under exclusion of personal individual efforts and unhealthy, adverse competition will it be possible to overcome the distressed condition and so preserve for the German nation its basic industry and especially the German nationality in the east. May the session at Swinemuende strengthen afresh the consciousness of mutual help and become a strong prop in the struggle for agricultural self-administration."

### Tenacious Loyalty

League-Director Schulze, of Stettin, recently wrote:

"The Pomeranians have turned comparatively late to the modern co-operative movement, but then, as soon as they recognized the value and importance of



## ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

it, took up the co-operative idea with enthusiasm, and now, with the tenacious loyalty which is characteristic of them, stick to it. Setbacks which certainly did not stay away, were soon overcome. The Pomeranian co-operatives have to thank much of their development to the Federal Union and the General Union (the two large co-operatives which represented Raiffeisen's and Haas' teachings respectively), and with great hope do they look upon the work of the Unity League, the amalgamation of the two great unions, of which they expect a great deal.

"In a time of the very deepest depression come Germany's co-operatives to us, to Pomerania. The entire economic structure of Pomerania is on the verge of a breakdown, and our co-operatives, too, are threatened with the very end of their existence at many points. But so much closer they interlock themselves to one solid block which no force, no persuasion, and no enticements can split into parts; in this unity they will find the power to overcome this crisis. The presence of so many German co-operators will strengthen their courage for their hard task."

## The Grain World

### Current News of General Interest

The new low of 48 7-8 cents (Chicago, August 4th) broke a record set in 1895. . . In Liverpool, heavy selling pressure from south-eastern Europe forced wheat down to the minimum prices since 1892. . . In Iowa, farmers figured their crop was worth eight cents a bushel, after freight and threshing charges.

### Canadian Wheat Exports

Canada exported 228,480,403 bushels of wheat and 6,701,663 barrels of flour for the 12 months ending July 31, 1931. Allowing 4½ bushels to a barrel of flour, the total exports were the equivalent of 258,637,887 bushels.

World shipments of wheat and flour for the period quoted aggregate 787 million bushels, compared with 612 million in 1929; 928 million in 1928, and 762 million bushels average for the five-year period 1925-1929. Canada supplied one-third of the total world shipments for the past year.

While the proportion of the world's wheat trade retained by Canada is favorable, the price received for the product was very low. The aggregate value of wheat and flour exported is given by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at \$188,421,364, which is small as compared with the amounts obtained for the export of wheat and flour, say in 1929, when the total was \$493,642,105; in 1928, \$411,996,452; in 1927, \$421,815,274.

### Italian Duties on Grain Raised

ROME, Italy, Aug. 20.—An increase of 25 per cent. in the Italian tariff on wheat and corn, announced yesterday, brings the duty on each of these products to \$1.07 per bushel, thus assuring grain farmers of prices of more than \$1.50 per bushel for each of these products. This measure, which is hailed by the Fascists as an indication of their willingness to help the farmers out of their difficulties, is designed to assist those farmers who were spurred on to plant grain by Il Duce's famous "battle of the wheat" and who now find themselves in a desperate fix

because of drought and low grain prices. The battle of the grain, which caused many Italian farmers to plant wheat on soil not adapted to grain raising, is now in the doldrums. After a bumper crop of 256,000,000 bushels in 1929, the crop fell last year to 218,000,000 bushels. This year, due to drought, the crop is expected to be far below last year's. The fiscal importance of the new tariff is not to be overlooked. Last year Italy consumed 92,000,000 bushels of wheat more than it produced, and the tariff returns at 86 cents per bushel amounted to \$79,000,000. Even though no more wheat is imported this year, the Government earnings would amount under the new tariff to \$19,000,000, and bring the total to \$98,000,000. Bread prices, which were dramatically slashed by ten per cent. some months ago, are expected to react to this measure.

### World Wheat Requirements

Broomhall's first personal estimate places the European wheat crop, exclusive of Russia, at 1,430,400,000 bushels, compared with 1,370,400,000 bushels last year, an increase of 60 million. World's estimated requirements for the season August 1st, 1931, to July 31st, 1932, are shown as follows:

|                      | Bushels.    |
|----------------------|-------------|
| United Kingdom ..... | 248,000,000 |
| Continent.....       | 320,000,000 |
| Ex-Europe.....       | 208,000,000 |

Total..... 776,000,000

Quantities are estimated, owing to the cheapness of wheat, which is expected to encourage consumption and some accumulation of stocks. Mr. Broomhall has increased his estimate of world's requirements by 40 million bushels over last year's preliminary figure, but this year's figures show a reduction of 8 million bushels from his final revised estimate for a year ago.

It is generally believed that spring crops in Russia have been damaged by drought, but definite information has been withheld. The several countries are expected to furnish the following quantities (figures in millions of bushels):

|                     | 1931-32 | 1930-31 |
|---------------------|---------|---------|
| United States ..... | 224     | 112     |
| Canada.....         | 176     | 256     |
| Argentina.....      | 120     | 120     |
| Australia .....     | 80      | 140     |
| Russia.....         | 120     | 100     |
| Balkans and Hungary | 40      | 40      |
| Others.....         | 16      | 16      |
| Total.....          | 776     | 784     |

Mr. Broomhall reckons the total world's exportable surplus at 968 million bushels, or 192 million bushels over and above estimated season's shipments after allowing for the usual end of season reserves.

### Domestic Milling Quotas—Europe

Effective August 15th, the German milling quota will be 97 per cent. domestic wheat and 3 per cent. foreign. The prevailing rate permits 50 per cent. foreign imports. The French quota for domestic wheat has also been raised several times. The present rate, unofficially reported, is 85 per cent. The quota has been changed three times in about two weeks, indicating attempts to exclude foreign wheat as fast as domestic supplies become available. The milling quota of domestic wheat in other European countries is:—

Italy, 95 per cent.  
Netherlands, 20 per cent.  
Sweden, 85 per cent.

Czechoslovakia, 50 per cent., terminating August 15th.

Greece, 10 per cent.

Estonia, 100 per cent., wheat and rye.

Latvia, 50 per cent., and rye, 80 per cent.

Great Britain has under discussion 15 per cent. quota.

Belgium reported as 5 per cent.

## Pooling Wheat 1931-32

Price cards have gone out to the elevators giving the new initial price list for wheat that is pooled. The basis is now 35c. a bushel for 1 Northern wheat, Vancouver. This is an increase of five cents a bushel over the initial price as announced some weeks ago.

As previously outlined, Pool members may pool any proportion of their wheat they like and may sell outright whatever bushelage they care to dispose of in that manner. The choice is left entirely with the individual member. Pool elevators will handle grain delivered by non-members on a commercial basis, but all who deliver wheat to be pooled must sign a Pool contract. The signing of a contract is not for the purpose of compelling delivery on a pooling basis, but for the purpose of outlining the conditions under which the wheat is pooled. The signing of a contract does not compel a grower to deliver one bushel for pooling, but the contract must be signed if any wheat is to be pooled.

One hears plenty these days about the pooling system having broken down under the stress of these unhappy times. Ask yourself what marketing system has stood up to the stress of the present depression. And disposing of wheat at prices that have prevailed for some time can hardly be called "selling" it; it's more like giving it away for there are not many areas in this wide world that can make any profit in wheat at net prices of around 35c. a bushel.

There are many growers who have expressed their intention of pooling their wheat this year. The head office of the Wheat Pool is not seeking to induce growers to place their wheat in the Pool, that decision being left entirely to each grower. The only assurance given is that the overhead of the pooling organization will be kept down to a minimum figure, that no deduction will be taken from the proceeds of the grain for reserves or re-payment of past indebtedness, and that the grower who puts his wheat in the 1931-32 pool will get the average price for the marketing year.

### British Co-operatives Against Quota System

LONDON, England.—The British Co-operative Societies, which operate large flour mills at various points in the United Kingdom, have gone on record as opposed to the wheat quota that apparently all the political parties favor. The Co-operative National Committee recently passed the following resolution:

"The national committee of the Co-operative party declares its strong opposition to the quota system in relation to the use of British wheat supplies, and its firm determination to resist the adoption of any such policy, inasmuch as it is vicious in itself, and hostile to the interests of the consumer."

It is obvious that the reason the co-operatives are opposed to the wheat



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quota is their fear that it would hamper their purchasing of Russian wheat. Although all the large British mills have been advantageously using cheap Russian wheat, the co-operatives have been by far the largest buyers of such wheat. As the co-operatives have several members sitting in the House of Commons, the above resolution is likely to carry weight, especially as the co-operatives represent the view of an organization that controls about 25 to 30 per cent. of the flour milling capacity of the country. Should the wheat quota system come into force, it is estimated that only about 20 per cent. of the total consumption would be available for wheat grown outside of the British Empire.

### "Fortunate" British Farmers

Replying to an attack made on the Canadian Wheat Pools by J. H. McCulloch, B.S.A., in *The Scottish Farmer*, W. A. MacLeod, director of publicity for the Canadian Wheat Pool, has written that paper as follows:

Editor,  
*The Scottish Farmer*,  
Glasgow, Scotland.

Dear Sir:

British grain farmers who have had the savings of a lifetime swept away by the ruinous price of wheat the past two years would find it difficult to understand the viewpoint of a Bachelor of Science of Agriculture, who pointed out to them how fortunate they were because they could get "the full value of their wheat" in the open market, when the open market price was about half the cost of production. "Ignorance, ma'am, pure ignorance," was Dr. Johnson's frank confession when a lady asked him why he had stated in his famous dictionary that "pastern" was "the knee of a horse."

I am referring, of course, to another of J. H. McCulloch's (B.S.A.) absurd attacks on the Canadian farmer for the audacity in joining with his fellow farmers to sell his products through co-operative marketing associations, owned and operated by the farmers themselves.

Mr. McCulloch states that "the Canadian Wheat Pools have gone into voluntary bankruptcy." The Canadian Wheat Pools have not gone into bankruptcy, voluntary or involuntary.

He states that the Pools could not face the problem of "fixing an initial payment for this year's crop." The Pools have fixed an initial payment on this year's crop.

The Wheat Pools of Western Canada, like the farmers of Western Canada, and every industry and business in the Dominion, have been hard hit by the complete demoralization of world wheat markets, and without the sympathetic attitude of the Provincial and Federal Governments the Wheat Pools could not have continued in business. Neither could the farmers of the Prairie Provinces, inside and outside of the Pools. Tens of thousands of Prairie farmers and their families are absolutely destitute, and will have to receive Government aid this winter. Western Canada has had three dry years in succession, with grain prices lower than ever known since wheat was first grown on the prairies.

## Alberta Wheat Pool Forms Selling Agency

In working out any plan for centralized selling as between the three Provincial Wheat Pools on 1931 crop, certain difficulties developed which made it inadvisable to attempt to place any such plan into operation at present, and it was, therefore, decided that each Provincial Pool organization should operate separately in purchasing, handling and selling grain delivered to it. As a result of this decision, the Central Selling Agency, which has acted for the past seven years as the selling agency for the Provincial Wheat Pools of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, will not be used as such in the marketing of 1931 crop.

The Alberta Wheat Pool has now completed its plans for carrying on under such reorganized basis. Grain sales will be handled by a newly-formed commission and sales department, which set-up will function as an integral part of the Alberta Wheat Pool and under the general managership of R. D. Purdy. T. E. Oliver, assistant manager, will have charge of all local sales in Alberta at head office in Calgary. O. Z. Buchanan, formerly manager of the Calgary branch of the Central Selling Agency, has been engaged by the Alberta Wheat Pool as Western sales manager, and will be located at Vancouver. W. C. Folliott, formerly salesman with the Central Selling Agency at Winnipeg, has been employed as Eastern sales manager, and will be stationed at Winnipeg. W. J. Graham, an experienced grain commission man, has been employed to take charge of the newly organized commission department at the head office in Calgary.

In this reorganization it has been necessary for the Alberta Wheat Pool to take over one of the seats on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange formerly under control of the Central Selling Agency, which membership is necessary in order to facilitate handling of any required hedging and marketing operations.

The new Provincial set-up will operate independently of the Central Selling Agency, which will continue to function under the management of John I. McFarland until the 1930 crop has been disposed of.

### 100 Per Cent Proposal Defeated

A plebiscite on the 100 per cent wheat pooling proposal was held at the same time as the election for Alberta Wheat Pool delegates. The proposal was defeated by 4,238 votes to 3,191, a majority of 1,047.

The ballot was worded as follows:

"Are you in favor of an 100 per cent. pool by legislation?"

The ballot was taken on the instructions of the delegates at the annual meeting held last November. At that time the 100 per cent pooling proposal was attracting a great deal of interest, largely because of the situation then existing in Saskatchewan.

The policy of the Alberta Pool, in connection with the 100 per cent pooling question, has been to provide the membership with reliable information for and against the plan and let them decide. While the vote was comparatively small, the result is conclusive.

### Prussian Millers' Finances Poor

HAMBURG, Germany.—The committee of the Union of East Prussian millers has sent a telegram to the German minister of agriculture, requesting special measures for the movement of this year's grain crop, as neither millers nor the grain trade are able to finance the crop. The matter is considered to be very urgent, as on the day on which the telegram was dispatched, July 21, the first deliveries of new crop grain were expected. Without Government help it would be impossible, the telegram says, to take up the crop, which would have serious results on the food supply.

### News and Views

The old Pool elevator at Islay is being wrecked and a new standard 40,000-bushel house is being built by F. W. McDougall Construction Company.

The Alberta Wheat Pool elevator at Spring Coulee was burned down on Thursday, August 13th. A contract has been let to Voss Brothers for a new 40,000-bushel elevator there.

The Government of Saskatchewan have appointed a drouth commission, whose business will be to study ways and means to prevent a recurrence of the disaster which has befallen that Province this year. In about half the Saskatchewan wheat belt there is very little wheat this year.

During the crop year, 1930-31 (August 1st, 1930, to July 31st, 1931), total exports of Canadian wheat were 228,480,403 bushels, valued at \$160,856,559. Of the total the United Kingdom imported 135,117,943 bushels, valued at \$94,000,887. Wheat flour exports for the period mentioned totalled 6,701,663 barrels, valued at \$27,564,805.

*Windsor Border Cities Star*: "Summing up, one may say that while there have been errors of judgment in the operation of the Pools, the fact is that for a number of years they helped the wheat growers to the greatest steady prosperity the men of the Prairies have ever known. If this principle of co-operative marketing should vanish now—because of world-wide depression or for any other reason—the



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achievement of decades would be wiped out. The pools MUST NOT be permitted to vanish."

The Argentine Grain Pool, which is the operating division of the Argentine Co-operative Association, has petitioned the Minister of Agriculture to accept their mediation for the provision of 19,685,000 bushels of corn wanted by a large German concern. The Grain Pool desires the opportunity of selling direct from the producer to the consumer. German importers are showing great interest in Argentine corn.

J. D. Fraser, chief grain inspector, Winnipeg, states that early deliveries of this year's wheat at Winnipeg have graded very high. Dr. Birchard, head of the research laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners, states that his tests record 18.3 per cent. maximum of protein content as compared with 14.5 per cent. last year, and an average of 12.25 per cent., compared with 11.3 in 1930. The very strong wheat from this year's crop is due to drouthy conditions, Dr. Birchard says.

Alberta Wheat Pool members may pool any proportion of their wheat, or may sell any proportion at current market prices. The choice is left with the individual. Alberta Wheat Pool Elevators are operated under a public license, and will handle any grain on an open market basis. If a non-Pool grower desires to pool all or any proportion of his wheat he will be required to sign a Pool contract. This contract does not compel him to deliver all or any part of his wheat on pool basis. Its purpose is to lay down regulations under which the wheat is to be pooled.

*Manitoba Free Press*, July 6th, 1931.—In its new functioning the Manitoba Wheat Pool will be just as much a co-operative institution as formerly. That is the most heartening feature of the situation. At very considerable sacrifice—the contribution of the Province running far beyond the million mark—the co-operative wheat-handling organization has been saved and given another opportunity to vindicate itself. That success will attend these efforts will be the all-but universal wish of the people of Manitoba.

## News from the Head Office of Alberta Livestock Pool

Information for Members of Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Alberta) Ltd.

## Detrimental Effects of Trucking to Plants

By WILLIAM YOUNG, Manager.

I have on several occasions drawn attention of the producers to the detrimental effect of shipping their livestock direct to the plants by truck, thereby enabling those plants to obtain their supplies without competition. This system not only enables them to avoid competing on the open market, but it also enables them to pay higher prices to the country drovers as an inducement to also ship direct to the plants, and thereby hold the bulk of receipts off the competitive market.

Here is a fair example: On August 10th the plants received drovers' hogs from the Peace River district, carrying a guarantee of seven cents, while the market hogs sold to go West and East at six cents. No bids were made by the Edmonton plants on the market hogs, but if they had entered the competition they probably could have been bought for \$6.25. On the face of this it would look as if the plants were really philanthropists in guaranteeing the drovers 7 cents, but who paid the piper? The truck receipts did, as the plants reduced their price to \$5.25 and \$5.50, thereby killing two birds with one stone. They not only received enough receipts to enable them to hold off the market, but they also took enough off the truck hog price to cover the high guarantee to the drovers.

On checking up we find that the plants are guaranteeing their drovers this high price, especially at the points where there is considerable volume of hogs, and where the Pool is operating. Now we can reasonably assume the reason, but we can lay assumption aside, for I have been told in a straightforward and flat-footed

way by a representative of one of the largest packers in the West, when I questioned him as to their method of boosting their drovers' prices at our points, that they had decidedly made up their minds to see to it that the Pool was not going to get these hogs in their control. This situation has become aggravated since the Pool decided to go into the processing business. Therefore, the packers' object can easily be perceived.

Another point is that on the week ending August 22nd one plant in Calgary received 1,765 hogs direct by rail and truck, all of which were bought 25 cents per cwt. under Calgary yard price. The producers in this case received around \$900 under what they legitimately should have had if those receipts had been placed on the open market.

The moral for all Alberta livestock shippers should be obvious.

## RAM CLUB POLICY

With a view to developing uniformity in breeding on a community basis and also to improve quality and volume in the production of wool and market lambs, the Federal Department of Agriculture has instituted a ram club policy. Under the terms of this policy three and two star ram lambs and shearlings are supplied by the Department to club members at stated prices. Clubs will comprise not less than ten members each, owning at least ten breeding ewes each. The federal Department assumes any additional cost over the amount of the stated deposit and also pays freight

to the nearest railway station to the Club. Further information may be obtained by writing to the Department at Ottawa, or from the nearest field representative of the Sheep and Swine Division of the Department.

## The Next War

Major-General Swinton in "The Journal of the Royal United Service Institution":

I imagine from the progress that has been made in the past, that in the future we will not have recourse to gas alone, but we will employ every force of nature that we can; and there is a tendency at present for progress in the development of the different forms of rays which can be used for lethal purposes. We have X-rays, we have light rays, we have heat rays. . . . We may not be so very far from the development of some kind of lethal ray which will shrivel up or paralyse or poison human beings if they are unprotected. . . . The final form of human strife, as I regard it, is germ warfare. I think it will come to that, and so far as I can see there is no reason why it should not, if you mean to fight. . . . When I say "Prepare now," I mean we must envisage these new forms of warfare, and so far as possible expend energy, time and money in encouraging our inventors and our scientists to study the waging of war on a wholesale scale instead of thinking so much about counting heads and methods which will kill only a few individuals at a time.

## "Bankers Know Best"

"The bankers. . . . certainly know best what they want, and how to get it; but they have not yet solved the problem of dealing with the consequences of getting it. They are today reduced to the necessity of publicly exhorting people on moral grounds to put up with these consequences a little longer, while in private they are disputing between themselves about how to make the consequences more bearable without yielding up any fraction of their monopolistic powers and privileges. They are fighting a rearguard action, for there is an order of intelligence outside banking circles which is capable of understanding everything that 'bankers know best', and which is becoming more and more alert every day that the economic muddle continues. . . . If a community were to do exactly what the bankers told them, there would be a financial collapse, which, when it happened would bankrupt the bankers as well as everybody else, and therefore open the way for the Government to resume its proper function as the nation's banker."—*The New Age*, London, England.

## THE GOLD STANDARD

If adherence to the gold standard is placing an insurmountable obstacle in the way of the distribution of the goods of our industries, we should know about it and set about to make it right.—*Lethbridge Herald*.

Husband: "I've got to get rid of my chauffeur; he's nearly killed me four times."

"Wife: "Oh give him another chance."



# Interests of the United Farm Women

## The Need for a Thinking Electorate

Only Way to Avert Dictatorship—The Value of Our Farm People's Conventions

Warwick Farm,  
Edgerton, Alta.

Dear Farm Women,—

Conventions and still more conventions! How many, I wonder, of the readers of this letter attended their convention this summer? Please note that I said "their" convention; for they are called in the different constituencies, Provincial and Federal, primarily that the representatives may have the opportunity of telling what they have been doing during the year, and, more than that, that these representatives may get the viewpoint of the people they represent. Therefore, each member of the organization should feel it is his or her convention.

We sometimes hear that we in Canada are now enjoying a most autocratic form of government and that it is not far removed from a dictatorship. That may or may not be the case, but if it is and we want it remedied, there is one sure cure, and that is a thinking electorate. The two do not go hand in hand.

### A Thinking Electorate

Possibly that is one of the greatest factors our organization has been in this Province—it is helping to make a thinking electorate. True, one has only to listen to some of the remarks one hears to realize that perhaps some of the thinking has not been very profound, and perhaps some of the conclusions arrived at are hazy, still we all have vague ideas before we have definite aims and plans. But it is always staggering to me to listen to men who, at first glance, one might think were people who had very little time for anything but hard work and very little opportunity to extend the horizon of their life beyond their own farm or at most beyond their own municipality, show such a comprehensive grasp of Provincial, Federal or international topics.

The pity of it is that there are not more of these men and women. But, as I said, I do not know of any organization that has done more to stir the rural people to thought than has our U.F.A. And the conventions should be the clearing houses for our thinking. Some idea pondered over while we are at work in the house or on the farm can first be brought to the local meeting, and if it contains some element of merit it can go on to the conventions to be discussed further and passed on to our representatives.

No doubt there are many who come to the conventions who have no particular ideas to bring, but they are needed to weigh and consider what someone else suggests; they are needed to show the more energetic that they are there with their sympathetic support. I wonder if the ones who come year after year and very often say little, if anything at all, realize the help they are to the convention?

While new delegates are welcomed as new friends, and we rejoice our circle is increasing, still a convention with all new faces would be a very tragic affair. We should at once wonder if

the stand-bys had passed from us or if they had lost interest and it would be like losing old and tried friends or having them suddenly waver in their friendship.

There may be a great difference in what we get from the conventions. Some may get a fresh inspiration from a speaker and some may get the seed of a new idea that will blossom in the home community or even in a wider sphere; some may have their hearts warmed by the greetings they receive from friends they have made other years, and some who are new will be infinitely cheered by the realization they are linked up with the representatives of so many other Locals all over the constituency. But in any case, life is fuller and richer because of the contacts made and because our interests are going out beyond ourselves and our own narrow personal boundaries.

### The Most Important Thing

There is, however, another side which perhaps has not struck some of our members—it is really more important what we give than what we get. Do we realize that perhaps we may in some way give the inspiration; that even if we do nothing but attend and thus show we are interested we are helping by the encouragement we give. Because there must be times when the leaders and officers feel discouraged and feel that nothing is so numbing as indifference.

Sometimes it seems as though there were more people who worried over what they were getting from the U.F.A. than there are who are wondering if they have given all they can: given in the way of loyalty, sympathy and financial contributions in their dues, etc.

The other day I heard of a club that was considering changing from our organization to another because they had to give less to the other. I wonder if they considered long on what they could give to our organization by staying with it and helping it through these trying days. What would have been the condition of rural Alberta to-day if the first small Locals in the organization had thought they were not getting enough and had stopped giving?

There are hundreds of people in the organization who, I am sure, would find it impossible or practically so to attend their own convention this summer, but I am also sure that there are many, many who stayed at home who do not realize that by going they not only receive, they also give. They give a sympathetic encouragement which is returned many fold in increased personal interest which turns our minds with renewed energy to the Provincial and Federal problems which need solving for betterment of conditions in our country, for the people to-day and for those who follow after.

This, then, is a plea to put forth a greater effort next year, for more to go for the double inspiration of giving and receiving.

Yours sincerely,  
H. ZELLA SPENCER.

## Real Menace to Peace

Sentimental Pacifism Worse Than Useless Unless It Is Based on Understanding of Real Cause of War.

The "remedy" for the world's economic ills which the financial doctors are now seeking to apply consists for the most part of the extension of new loans to countries which are already overburdened with financial obligations which they cannot pay. *The New Age*, of London, England, organ of the "Social Credit" movement, points out in a recent issue that this policy can, in the long run, only aggravate the disease which it is ostensibly designed to cure. *The New Age* sees in the dominance of the world by the great financiers who are definitely opposed to any fundamental change which would threaten their own dictatorship, the real menace to world peace and regards sentimental pacifism which fails to take account of the financial causes of war as itself a danger to peace. This periodical states in part:

"The prospects of peace are bound to become worse the longer the true remedy for the financial problem continues to be ignored. International loans, however they are arranged, have no power to delay the 'death of capitalism.' They amount to the same thing as trying to keep a dying patient alive by giving him a transfusion of his own blood. This is a more pregnant analogy than will appear to the uninitiated, for, as our readers will recognize, the complaint from which capitalism is dying is loss of blood, and the financial doctors in attendance are the vampires who have caused it. . . . Gorged with secret reserves, (they) are circling above a world of peoples reduced to the necessity of biting at each other's throats for visible credits."

## Activities of the U.F.W.A. Locals

The "Riverton resolution" has been endorsed by the following U.F.W.A. Locals: Arrowwood, Naco, Gleichen, Ranfurly, and Rainier.

"Considering the year, our annual picnic was a great success, socially and financially," writes Mrs. L. E. Crawford, secretary of Grand Meadow U.F.W.A.

A very successful baby clinic was held at Holborn Hall on July 22nd, when 24 children were examined by Miss R. Elves, nurse in charge. Holborn U.F.W.A. served a delicious dinner and tea, reports Mrs. Fred Williams.

Wheatsheaf U.F.W.A. held a picnic in July, instead of a meeting, and at their August meeting voted to endorse the Riverton resolution. Mrs. Geo. Morley, secretary, writes: We did enjoy Mr. Priestley's visit, and hope we may have the privilege of hearing him again."

East Lethbridge U.F.W.A. held their August meeting at the home of Mrs. Berry, having as their guests fifteen members of the White School Local. After adjournment a very pleasant afternoon was spent, with a short



program by Mesdames Anderson, Watt and Gilford, and delicious refreshments served by the hostess.

Ministik U.F.W.A. held a five-day short course on foods and cooking recently. Almost every family in the district was represented, and the course was found interesting and instructive. "We hope to have Miss Goodall with us another year," writes Mrs. D. R. Swabey, secretary. These ladies have just finished a quilt to be raffled.

Mrs. M. L. Heatherington, secretary of Sedalia U.F.W.A., reports that the last two meetings have been very interesting, Mrs. Fisher giving a much appreciated review of "Mother India," and Mrs. Dahl, reminiscences of early days in the district. Mrs. E. B. Fulton and Mrs. J. Walper were the hostesses. "Crops are very poor in here, but we are going to make a special effort to send cash dues to Central," adds Mrs. Heatherington.

"Our August meeting was very well attended for harvest time," reports Mrs. Maggie Rains, secretary of Warner U.F.W.A. "Eighteen members answered the roll call with reminiscences, causing much merriment. Mrs. Caldwell gave a good paper on immigration. Committees were heard from, and we feel we are still doing a little good if not as much as we'd like to."

At the August meeting of Windy Hill U.F.W.A., the roll call was answered with "old memories," and the members sang old hymns. The delegates to the Okotoks-High River convention gave a report, and explained the plan for a co-operative purchasing unit for the district. "Money is slow, but ambition is wonderful," writes Mrs. Alice E. Hartwick, secretary, in this connection. One of the members, Mrs. King, donated materials for a quilt which is to be made up and sent to Bethany Lodge.

Keephills U.F.W.A. Local, organized in April last, has held regular meetings with good attendance, as well as two meetings jointly with the U.F.A. Mrs. R. J. Porter, secretary, writes: "For the purpose of raising funds, the Local has held a dance, two whist drives, and a ten-cent tea, all very successful. The members are now working to hold a picnic in August. The funds are to purchase land for an athletic ground, and site for a community hall, to be built as soon as possible. Considerable work has been done at the district cemetery through the efforts of the U.F.W.A. Local."

Excelsior U.F.W.A. held its first summer conference in the Community Hall, Whitla, on July 25th, Mrs. H. C. McDaniel presiding. The meeting was opened with "O Canada" and musical selections were given at intervals during the program. Miss Marie Greenwalt, reporter, writes: "Our first speaker was Mrs. R. Price, first vice-president, who gave us an interesting review of the achievements of the U.F.W.A. along the lines of legislation and social service. Then Mrs. P. C. Hepburn, second vice-president, told us why she considered the Junior organization of such great worth. Hon. Perren Baker completed the program with a talk on the world economic situation and its relation to local conditions." The day was closed with a ball game in the evening, and a dance.


Mrs. M. E. Ard gave a paper on "How We Treat New Canadians"; Mrs. Hugh Bushfield one on "Immigration"; Mrs. W. C. Rickard one on "Home Economics"; and Mrs. Hayes Laycock gave an account of pioneer days in the district, at the last two meetings of Beddington U.F.W.A. Local. These were excellent papers, writes Mrs. Hugh Banderob, secretary, and the meetings were well attended. Mrs. R. G. Lewis and Mrs. W. H. Evans were hostesses. The annual picnic given by the three Beddington Locals was successful, sports, ball games and a bounteous supper affording the usual good time. The U.F.W.A. gave prizes of \$1 each to pupils of schools in the district, the winners being: Edna Burwash, Jessie Dick, Jean Stark, Mary Kippilwhite, Margaret Murray and Edna Golder.

"At two of our meetings, Mrs. D. P. White gave a splendid resume of Bernard Shaw's book, Intelligent

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Woman's Guide to Socialism," says a letter from the secretary of Rathwell U.F.W.A., Mrs. W. H. Shield. "At another, Miss E. Storey told of her trip to the Hawaiian Islands, and later Mrs. E. McAllister gave a paper on sugar, how and where grown and manufactured. At our last meeting we read Mr. Coote's speech on the budget, and wish to endorse and support him in every way. We have planned to read the first part of 'Humanity Uprooted' at our next meeting, to be followed by discussion. The monthly bulletins are a great help, too. A Junior U.F.A. has been organized, and we decided to pay the dues of the younger ones, where there are more than two in a family wishing to join. At our annual picnic, enjoyed by a large crowd, the Juniors sold lemonade and made a small sum for their Local. We had the pleasure of hearing Mrs. Dwelle in June, also Mr. F. T. Cook, of the Department of Health; Mr. H. B. MacLeod and Mr. Priestley were also present, and Mr. Priestley briefly explained the co-operative buying scheme."

### The U.F.A. Pattern Department

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**Zweibach:**—In the evening make a sponge, as for bread, with  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups potato water, 1 large potato, mashed, and 2 yeast cakes. Next morning scald 2 cups milk in a double boiler, pour into a crock, add 1 cup butter,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups sugar, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt. When lukewarm add the yeast, 4 eggs, well beaten, and flour to make a stiff sponge. Beat hard, then let rise until light. Knead in more flour, form into rings, let rise and bake.

## U.F.A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

### Our Responsibility for the Future of the U.F.A.

Dear Fellow Juniors:

Once again I am pleased to have the opportunity of getting in touch with you through the medium of the Junior page. My message to you on this occasion is more in the nature of an appeal, an appeal to you on behalf of the organization of which we are members.

No doubt you have noticed that in times of depression such as we are now experiencing, when everything seems to go wrong for the farmer and his interests, there are numerous people who take advantage of the farmers' unsettled and discouraged frame of mind to try to turn them from the U.F.A. They ridicule the farmers' own organization from every angle and some even go so far as to say that the end of the U.F.A. is in sight.

What is our answer going to be to that statement? The senior branches can look after the juniors, but the juniors must look after themselves.

### TURKEY PRODUCTION.

A useful bulletin entitled "Turkey Production" has been issued by the Alberta Department of Agriculture, and is available to applicants. It is written by G. M. Cormie, Poultry Commissioner, and contains sections on Breeds, Selection of Stock, Buildings, Mating, Laying Habits, Incubation, Sanitation, Fattening, Marketing, Killing, etc.

lightly. I appeal to you as your leader to give it your thorough consideration.

Wishing every Local unlimited success throughout the coming winter, I am

Sincerely,

FRANCIS FRY,

President, Junior U.F.A.

Waskatenau, Alberta.

### Junior News Items

At the August 8th meeting of the Enchant Junior Local their delegates to the Junior Conference gave a very interesting report, writes Ermina Sears, secretary.

Twenty-four members were present at the August 8th meeting of the Holborn Junior Local, writes Marjorie Woodley, secretary. The Juniors enjoyed an hour's dancing after the meeting.

"The Clear View Juniors held a dance and shadow social at Mapleine School on August 14th," writes Leona Heyler, secretary. There was not a very large crowd but it more than paid expenses. Much of the success was due to Mr. Pentland, who acted as auctioneer and floor manager.

Twenty-two members were present at the August 14th meeting of the Willow Springs Junior Local, reports Jean I. Sloan, secretary. Two committees, program and membership, were elected. The efficiency questionnaire was discussed. A delicious lunch was served by the hostess.

The Cornwall Valley Juniors made thirty dollars clear at the picnic on July 15th, writes Joan Prescott, secretary. At the August 8th meeting sports, program, membership and social committees were chosen. Alvin Wood gave a talk on his work at Olds, which was enjoyed by all.

The Newlands Junior Local held a meeting in the Newlands school on August 17th, reports Marie Welsh, secretary. Mr. Lindley and Mr. Cameron, both of Lethbridge, addressed the Juniors on the subjects of co-operation and the importance of the work of the U.F.A. The speeches were enjoyed by all. Twenty members and three visitors were present.

Forty members were present at the August 1st meeting of the Starland Junior Local, writes Eileen Hudgen, secretary. Irene Danbrook had charge of the program, which everyone enjoyed. A debate, "Resolved that it is harmful to eat pie," caused a great deal of amusement. The judges declared it a tie.

A meeting of the Dina Junior Local was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bratvolds on August 8th. Helen Veltikold and Burnie Nicholson were appointed a committee to inter-



view parents as to having weekly softball practices at the homes of the members. A vote of thanks was tendered Miss Joyce Kirkpatrick for her kindness in resending the Juniors with a dollar with which to buy a softball, writes Parke Dobson, secretary.

"An enjoyable time was had on July 10th at the Keystone School when John Laughlin and his side entertained the winners of the membership drive," writes Elizabeth Hettler, secretary. In the evening a game of soft ball was played, John Laughlin's team being the winners. After the game everyone enjoyed dancing. The music supplied by Roddy McKinnon was very much appreciated.

The July meeting of the Hastings Coulee Junior Local took the form of a picnic and meeting down at the Battle River, writes Inez Simmons, secretary. After supper the members gathered around a campfire and had an open air meeting at which the two delegates to the Junior Conference, Nathan Beebe and Carl Mallett, gave interesting reports. Community singing brought an enjoyable evening to a close.

The Avonlea Junior Local held their last meeting at Mrs. W. Wright's home on August 14th, writes Esther Johnson, secretary. Besides the members there were some visitors present. The members decided to send in an entry for the Handicraft Exhibit. A Handicraft Committee was elected. Dora Lewis read the Junior Page of *The U.F.A.* Community singing and a program completed the meeting. A delicious lunch was served by Mrs. Wright, after which the members played games.

Eighteen members were present at the July 17th meeting of the Sedalia Junior Local which was held at Mrs. H. Shannon's home, writes Violet Heatherington, secretary. There were two speakers present, Mrs. Anderson, who spoke on Organization and Citizenship, and Mrs. Johnson, who spoke on Entertainment at the Meetings. These two addresses were very much enjoyed. Lunch was served at the close of the meeting by Mrs. Shannon.

The August 7th meeting of the Glenada Junior Local was attended by 25 members, 2 supervisors, and a number of visitors. Both soft ball and hard ball were played before the meeting. "A standing vote of thanks was tendered to Lester Hoover, president, who resigned on account of leaving the district, and to the Hoover family as a whole. They have been active members of the Local and their places will be hard to fill," writes Florence Moore, secretary. Carl Meyer was elected president.

Allan Holtslander, secretary of the Abee Junior Local, writes that one of the best meetings yet held took place July 21st in the Abee community hall. Fifteen members were present. Philip Vardy gave an interesting address on the Junior Conference. After the meeting boxing and dancing were enjoyed. The Abee Junior U.F.A. gave challenge to the Thorhild Juniors to a debate on July 24th. The Abee team won, 11 points to 7. After the debate dancing brought an enjoyable meeting to a close.

Twenty-one members and a number of visitors were present at the July 26th meeting of the Burlington Junior Local, which was held down by the river, writes Hilja Jensen, secretary. After the business meeting a very humorous paper was read. Each member had written a joke or a news item concerning some other member or members, and when the secretary read these it caused a riot of laughter. A delicious lunch of sandwiches, cake, coffee and ice cream was served by Mrs. Wing and much enjoyed. The Juniors were on a camping trip during the first part of July to Elkwater Lake.



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## A WORLD IN PAWN

(Continued from page 6)

George would have heard the same voice and would have obeyed too . . .

I feel that in the face of these unexpected movements of leading politicians there is no one to consult save the scientists who study the mysterious impulses which govern the migrations of birds."

As *The New Age* comments: "These leading politicians represent the only alternative to a Labor Government. A whistle is blown; and instantly they wheel up and dart for Downing street—Conservative, Liberal, Jew, Gentile—with no thought in their heads but to merge themselves into a body to carry out the instructions of the Man with the Whistle."

A clue to the identity of the Man with the Whistle who issued the mobilization order for the "National" Cabinet is given in the London *Evening News* (a Conservative paper) of August 13th. The order came, it is intimated, from "The City." "The City" is the name commonly used to describe the financial district of London. It is quite a long way from Westminster and Downing Street, where Parliament sits and the Prime Minister resides, and quite a long way from Buckingham Palace, where the King ordinarily lives. And when the mobilization order was issued the King was in Scotland.

"When Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Conservative chairman, reached Euston on August 13th," states the *Evening News*, "after an all-night journey from Scotland, he said that he had returned so suddenly because 'I received an intimation from a certain responsible quarter in the City that my presence might be helpful in the present crisis'."

**"The City" Chooses the Government**

The British Constitution is the product of a long process of evolution. Until recently it has been customary for a Premier when he decides to resign to invite the sovereign to summon an alternative leader. A new advance in constitutional development has now been made. Not the Prime Minister nor the King on the Premier's advice, but "The City", has performed the decisive role in the unmaking of one and the making of another Government. And as the representative of the City found it necessary to telephone New York to ascertain whether the policies of a Government were acceptable to the leading bankers there, the final word in the determination of Mr. Macdonald's policy seems to have been said by a group of men who are responsible neither to the British Parliament nor in any real sense to the Government of the United States, and in fact are subject to no genuine public control whatsoever.

The control of the financial and economic, and therefore the political and social destiny of the world by the great international financiers might be a less serious menace to the freedom and well-being of the peoples of the world than it is, if the policy of this Irresponsible though no longer Invisible Government were directed to diminishing rather than to aggravating the evils which arise from so-called "over-production" (or more correctly "under-consumption") of the products of farm and factory. But there has been for many years past accumulating evidence that the reverse is the case.

What is the cause—the chief cause—of the present world crisis?

In the highly developed Western countries where (both on the farm and in the city) power to produce has become so great that all the essentials of good living can be created in superabundance with far less expenditure of energy than in any previous period of history, the goods produced remain largely undistributed. They remain undistributed because the purchasing power in the hands of the community is chronically inadequate under the prevailing financial and economic system to purchase the total output of consumers' goods. That is the cause of the trouble. What is the bankers' remedy? *The remedy which the bankers prescribe is to reduce still further the purchasing power of the community.*

**Bleeding the Economic System**

In a prescientific age doctors practiced "bleeding" in the treatment of almost every imaginable disease. It was supposed that the patient suffering from low vitality could be restored to health by the removal of a few pints of his blood. The doctors who prescribe for the diseases of our economic body are following in the traditions of that pre-scientific age. Their remedy for the evils of under-consumption is to decrease the power of the citizens to consume, by draining the blood—the means of distribution—from the economic system. And the difference between their position and that of the ignorant practitioners of a by-gone day is that the sick man of mediæval times had the privilege of refusing to allow the operation on his body to be carried out; whereas those who control the economic body of the world today are also its dictators, self-endowed with power of life and death. They wish to avert the ultimate calamity to themselves of a collapse of the system which they control, but they will do nothing which will diminish their power over the patient. Bleeding means severe distress to the patient, but, if not carried too far, actually increases the power of the financial doctors over him. That is why the practice continues in the name of "sound finance," for "sound finance" is finance which, whatever its effect upon industry, will ensure the continuance in power of those who are today the dictators of the world's financial policy.

It is customary in some quarters to foster the notion that the international financial groups are actuated by disinterested motives; that they are engaged in a colossal effort to restore the world to economic health. History affords no support for such a notion. Those who have gained power over the economic life of a people through financial accumulation have never, as a group, shown any disposition to loosen the bonds by which the people are held in chains. The course which they have never failed to follow in the past they are following today.

**Co-operators Repudiate Plan**

This is fully recognized by the Co-operative Movement of Great Britain, which, through its representatives in Parliament, as well as in its official publications, repudiated in advance the policy now being forced upon the British people. Writing of the recommendations of a committee on "public economy" recently published—recommendations which are substantially unrecognizable from those which the new Government have accepted—the *Co-operative News*, organ of the British Co-operatives, stated on August 15th:

"They want to tread the old traditional paths; to hack a road to financial

stability by the use of the 'axe,' heedless of how many lives are stultified in that process. Their recommendations have the support of a powerful press. . . . and there is a grave danger that the panic conditions of the present day may stampede the Government into adopting them.

"On the other hand. . . . the bulk of the proposals. . . . represent no real economy. . . . They cut down social services and pave the way for a greater aggregate cost to the nation through a deterioration of national physique. In so far as they diminish the already low spending power. . . . they aggravate the industrial depression."

**The Case of Germany**

But even though the policy which is now to be carried into effect should bring a temporary measure of stability at the cost of the masses of the people, it is only a postponement of the crisis. The position of Germany, whose Government, at the dictation of the international bankers, endeavored a few years ago to improve their financial position by lowering the spending power of the people and at the same time balanced their budget by large foreign borrowings as the British Government is doing today, affords an illuminating parallel. The consequences are described in a recent issue of the German Government Statistical Service (*Wirtschaft und Statistik*), November 2nd, 1930. The Statistical Service showed, according to a British periodical, that "between 1925 and 1930 the total net capital indebtedness of Germany—net, that is to say, after deducting the estimate of German capital holdings abroad—rose from 2½ milliard marks to 17 milliard marks, or from £125 millions to £1,350 millions. On this basis the gigantic process of rationalization and industrial construction was carried through." In other words, the debt was nearly eleven times as great in 1930 as it was five years previously.

Britain's financial position is much stronger than that of Germany, for reasons which are well understood. But the "National Government" Plan for Great Britain is no more likely to cure the disease from which British industry suffers than did the "Dawes" Plan and the "Young" Plan cure the corresponding disease of German industry.

**In a Closed Cage**

The Governments of the states of the Western world find themselves, in common with their peoples, in a cage from which there can be no escape under the existing system. Political Governments may be permitted to amuse themselves with minor issues; to make decisions upon racial questions, religious questions, upon problems of political administration and many of the details of taxation; but upon the major issue of financial policy they are compelled—or believe themselves to be compelled—to obey the will of a super-government which knows no national boundaries, but by the exercise of its power to bring starvation in the midst of abundance, creates the conditions which make for war.

It is the failure of the financial system to provide efficient means for the distribution of the products of farm and industry that is responsible, primarily, for the disaster in Western Canada's agricultural industry, as well as for unemployment in the cities. It is well to remember this. The financial breakdown is the chief, though not the only cause of the low price level for farm



products which have plunged farmers into poverty and in many cases into despair. The reappearance of Russia as an exporter of wheat—a reappearance which would have been inevitable whatever form the Government of Russia might have taken—was an important subsidiary factor only.

The existing system is self-condemned. The financial masters of the world have proved to be not even a benevolent dictatorship—they have failed “to deliver the goods.” The world dictatorship is supreme in Canada as in Britain and elsewhere. It can block, so long as its power is unshattered, the efforts of every Canadian Government, national or Provincial, to provide for the needs of its people. It will do so in the name of “sound finance” and “economy”—it will demand the reduction of consumption as a cure for the evils of under-consumption.

Our problem may seem a different one from that of the British people,—a problem which is being faced quite boldly by the British Co-operative Movement—but its cause is fundamentally the same. We face a similar duty. It cannot be performed in a day, but it must be undertaken.

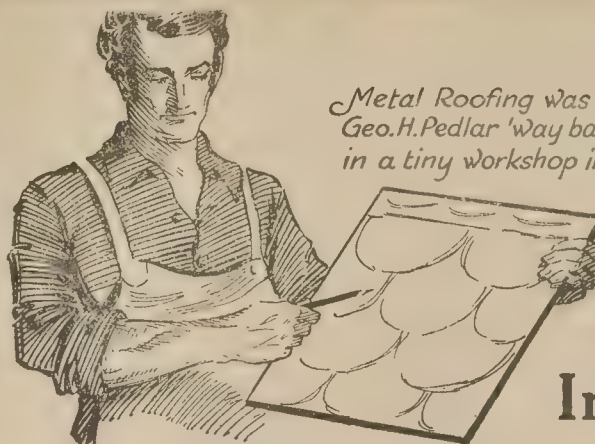
#### The Enthusiast Who Keeps Cool

The world, it has been said, belongs to the enthusiast who can keep cool. The old order, powerful as it seems, has been unable to solve its own problems, and is apprehensive of the future. It is the declared object of the U.F.A. to prepare to supersede it. The supreme task of our movement, and of kindred movements which have similar aims, is, while striving by every conceivable means to alleviate the present distress, to perfect our organization, increase our knowledge and training, in order that in due season, with the least possible disturbance of the delicate mechanism of industry, we may free ourselves from the dominance of irresponsible power, and enter into possession of the inheritance which the research of many generations of men of science and the ingenuity of countless engineers and technicians has created, and to the conquest of which the prophets of the new social order have shown the way.

#### THE ONLY SOUND PEACE POLICY

“The root cause of modern war is precisely the same as that of modern poverty caused by unemployment, and what will abolish the one will abolish the other. But no solution of part of the problem is possible without the whole.

The fostering of mutual understanding between the peoples of different nations, legal international bodies, like the League of Nations, section-alliances embracing all Christendom, and the growth of a changed public conscience towards the resort to methods of force,—all neglect the physical factors, which consist of a simple confusion between national wealth and national debt and a failure to understand the nature of the problems involved in the nature and distribution of wealth. . . . We may define here the cause of war more precisely as due to an accumulation of mutual international indebtedness without any possible method of repayment. Strong nations at once get the weaker into their debt and prefer to extort from them a permanent annual tribute of wealth, rather than to allow them to repay the principal and go free. War cannot be abolished till that is rectified.” —Professor Frederick Soddy, University of Oxford.



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## SPENCER'S REPORT (Continued from Page 7)

wheat at a minimum of 70 cents per bushel basis No. 1 in store Fort William. The Government steadfastly refuses to undertake any sort of price fixing for wheat. The declarations made by Mr. Bennett and other members of his Government on this matter may be found in Hansard.

**11. Nationalization of Credit.**—This resolution calls for the advocacy of: (a) The complete nationalization of our credit system. (b) The formation of a Federal Reserve Bank. (c) That the Wheat Pool should thoroughly canvass the possibility of their financing the marketing of their grain through utilization and extension of our present Finance Act.

We moved a resolution asking for the organization of a Federal Reserve Bank of issue as a preliminary step towards the nationalization of credit. The Government refused to accept our resolution, arguing in general that the credit system was being handled now in a more or less perfect manner on a gold basis, and that so far as a central bank was concerned, the present Treasury Board, under the Finance Act, had all the powers necessary in discharging the same function. The third recommendation has been canvassed but without success.

**12. Markets.**—Whereas, the conditions brought about by our inability to secure markets for the Canadian wheat crop has created a situation that threatens to cripple or destroy the whole business industries of Canada;

Be it resolved, that we request the Federal Government to issue wheat certificates (or dollars) redeemable in wheat and receivable in payment of taxes, and

Be it further resolved, that the Government take over the 1930 wheat crop at a price approximating the cost of production and pay the producer for same with wheat certificates.

That we reaffirm our support of all efforts to encourage reciprocal trade between Great Britain and Canada and the extension, if necessary, of preferential tariff by Canada to encourage such trade.

With regard to this resolution, the Government's reply is practically the same as that given to our request for a Federal Reserve Bank. They positively refuse to tamper with credits in any fashion, believing as they do that the present banking and credit system is perfect.

**13. Interest, Its Burden and Control.**—(a) That the Federal Government fix a maximum legal rate of interest.

(b) That the Executive try and effect voluntary reductions or remission of interest rates on overdue accounts.

(c) That in the event of the failure of these negotiations, the Government concerned be urged to pass such measures as may be necessary to meet this situation by way of compulsory adjustment.

(d) The Convention protested against the banks charging higher rates of interest in Western Canada than in Eastern Canada.

Replying to this resolution may say that a bill was introduced by us to penalize banks for charging more than the legal rate of interest of 7 per cent. This was defeated in the House by the Government and official opposition forces.

**14. Tariff.**—That as an organization we reaffirm our belief in the general

principle of free trade and will continue to advocate it, but in the meantime, recognizing that the tariff will continue to be before the Federal House, we urge upon our Executive and the members of the Dominion Parliament the desirability of examining the incidence of the various items in the tariff schedule in order to assure that the economic interest of the farmers of Western Canada be adequately and justly safeguarded.

This resolution was evidently intended as a guide to the U.F.A. Executive and U.F.A. Members of Parliament.

**15. Postal Rate on Books.**—Resolution asked for a material reduction in the postal rate of books circulated from authorized libraries.

The Postmaster General replies that it may possibly be that favorable consideration of this request will have to be deferred until such time as the general financial condition of the postal service and the country generally shows some material improvement.

**16. Personal Naturalization.**—Whereas, Section 13 of the Naturalization Act works a hardship on our Canadian-born women, and gives an advantage to foreign-born women; therefore be it resolved, that naturalization be made a personal matter instead of a matter of marriage.

Bill No. 3 of the session of 1931 provided the necessary changes in the law suggested in this resolution. It received first and second readings, and was sent to Committee where it passed, with slight alterations. Unfortunately, the Government decided not to proceed further this year, and the Minister of Justice on July 28th withdrew the bill, the reason given being that the Minister of Immigration had been too busy as Chairman of the Beauharnois Committee to give the necessary study to the measure.

**17. Personal Domicile.**—Whereas, our U.F.W.A. in Annual Convention for a number of years past, have passed resolutions favoring personal domicile for married women; therefore, be it resolved, that we reaffirm our stand on this question.

As the result of persistent efforts of the Western farmer members in the House of Commons, legislation is now in force providing for the personal domicile of married women.

**18. Hog Grading.**—The resolution requests that the Dominion Government make a thorough investigation as to the percentage of each grade of bacon turned out of packing plants compared with the percentage of a similar grade of hogs going into them.

Investigation by the Sheep and Swine Division of the Dominion Live Stock Branch, in addition to the regular check up on live hog grading and the carcasses from graded hogs as hung on the rail, would indicate that the grading of live hogs always conforms closely to the quality of the carcass as it comes to the rail. At the present time the great percentage of hog carcasses is processed for the Canadian trade; consequently, each carcass is cut into various cuts, these being sorted for quality in the various plants. There is no official grading of this product, and in any case, owing to the variation in conformation of hogs, a cut from one part of a hog might be of average quality, whereas, from another part of the same carcass the product might be excellent. The Department

is continually checking the grading of hogs to make sure that the official grades represent the proper basis for establishing commercial hog prices.

**19. Egg Marketing.**—Whereas, farmers who produce eggs in less than crate quantities are, under the existing market regulations, practically deprived of a local market, as local merchants either will not or cannot deal in same; be it resolved that we urge the Minister of Agriculture to endeavor to make speedy improvements in this connection.

There is nothing in the egg regulations to prevent country merchants handling eggs in any quantity. In any lots over fifteen dozen, payment to the producer must be based on the actual grading of his own eggs. In lots of less than fifteen dozen payment to the producer may be based on the average grading of all such small lots shipped in any one shipment or graded at one time.

**20. Grading of Co-operative Shipments of Potatoes.**—Whereas, the fact that in the case of co-operative shipments of potatoes, the lowest grades forming part of a consignment set the grade and consequently influence the price of the whole consignment and discourage co-operative potato shipments, with the result that a large percentage of the returns for the potato crop passes into the hands of dealers instead of to the producers; be it resolved, that this matter be brought before the Federal Inspection Department with a view to having potatoes forming part of a co-operative shipment, inspected and graded in lots according to their respective producers.

Adoption of the shipping point inspection service made available by the Department, and in operation in many Provinces, should correct this situation. The Co-operative making the shipment would arrange for each producer to identify his potatoes with the Co-operative Association's tag, on which would be printed an assigned number. This would enable the inspector to report on the individual lots in the car, whether at shipping point or destination.

**21. Shipments of Farm Products to British Markets.**—That in order to build up, encourage and develop markets for live stock and dairy products in Great Britain, the Federal Department of Trade and Commerce should at an early date call the packers, Livestock Pool, and other related interests into conference with a view of formulating a co-operative agreement for regular minimum monthly shipments of their commodities to the British markets.

The Government is studying the whole matter, but it is not in a position yet to announce a policy.

(To be concluded in next issue)

## IRRESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

"Finance knows no national boundaries. Why should it? It is not responsible to nations, governments or electorates. International, it is responsible to nothing but itself."—Maurice Colbourne.

## NO BRIEF CANDLE

I rejoice in life for its own sake. Life is no "brief candle" for me. It is a sort of splendid torch, which I have got hold of for the moment; and I want to make it burn as brightly as possible before handing it on to future generations.—George Bernard Shaw.



## RECENT CONVENTIONS

(Continued from page 5)

visitors whose heart and soul are in the work. Harry Wood, of Dewberry, acted as chairman, and after the disposal of the routine business of the meeting, he called upon P. J. Enzenauer, M.L.A., to present his annual address.

Mr. Enzenauer, after thanking the convention for the support he had received at the election of 1930, continued a most vigorous and inspiring address in which he outlined the progress made by the U.F.A. Government since 1921, and in which he emphasized the necessity of intelligent study of the problems that confront us, so that a rational solution may eventually be found, and that the Government may realize that it has behind it the encouragement and support of a well-informed electorate. He concluded his address by assuring his hearers that the Cabinet were alive to the needs of the hour, and referred especially to the emergency meeting of the previous two days at which arrangements had been made to cope with the present difficult situation.

Following Mr. Enzenauer, the meeting listened intently to Norman F. Priestley, Vice-president, who urged the necessity of an increase in the membership of the U.F.A., and the prompt payment of dues if the work of organization and education developed so successfully by the Central Office in past years is to continue unhampered by too great a measure of enforced economy.

At the evening session, Hon. J. F. Lyburn, the Attorney-General, addressed a large and attentive body of citizens, and after dealing in detail with the satisfactory financial position of the Province, and enlarging upon its tremendous natural resources, spoke at length and pointedly concerning the present unfortunate situation of the farming community, and of the measures being taken by the Government to alleviate as far as possible the extremely discouraging state of affairs in which we find ourselves.

Mr. Priestley followed with an address in which he pointed out some of the probable causes of the present crisis. He advised the adoption of well considered steps to remedy matters, deprecating any encouragement of measures which might be offered without adequate consideration as a complete and sudden method of altering a situation which has developed slowly and from causes the cure for which is largely in our own hands.

Foresight, co-operation, courage and untiring effort would eventually result in the creation of a social system in which reward will be adequate to the labor expended.

Officers for the ensuing year are as follows: president, Mr. W. G. Urquhart; vice-president, Mrs. Elmer Clay; directors, Messrs. D. McKenzie, G. Sastell, J. H. Abel, W. H. Gordon, G. Skinner, J. Tough; secretary-treasurer, H. H. Dicconson.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded A. B. Wood, who retired as president after serving in that capacity for the past ten years.

### Would Curtail Power of Finance

#### Didsbury Convention Passes Important Resolutions

By CORA J. KERNS.

Didsbury U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. District Association convention was held on August 21st at Keiver Lake, about sixty

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*The U. F. A. Classified Section*



attending. F. G. Brown was elected chairman. L. B. Hart acted as chairman of the order of business committee; F. H. Spalding on credentials and Rex Wood, resolutions. The latter chose to help him, Cora J. Kerns and B. O. Brown. The number and tenor of the resolutions showed the intelligence with which farming in this constituency are grappling with depression problems.

### The Resolutions

Resolution No. 1, asking for further effort toward a successful co-operative hail insurance policy for Alberta, in the meantime asking our Government to rescind powers of mortgage companies to force hail insurance on mortgagees, passed without opposition.

A resolution asking Federal members to endeavor to have Dominion laws changed so as to make impossible defrauding schemes such as Beauharnois passed unanimously.

Two resolutions re education were passed, the first dealing with rural pupils failing in 60 per cent of their high school exams, in the event of which it was asked that their next year's tuition be paid by parents or guardians, where pupils were attending some town or city high school. This is not meant to cover cases where pupils failed through illness, but tends to eliminate those who go to high school for no serious purpose at the inconvenience of those who have such purpose.

The other resolution asked that all examination papers be returned, as it is positively known that sometimes papers get mixed. Further, pupils should be allowed to scan their mistakes, whether they fail or not.

### Member's Address

A. B. Claypool, M.L.A., addressed the meeting at some length. His address was packed with sound information on the causes of depression, as well as some timely proposals looking toward a way out for the farmer. The address was followed with keen interest and four resolutions bearing on questions of momentous importance in which Mr. Claypool wished the convention's opinion, were submitted, all of them being passed. They were as follows:

### Finance and Depression

Whereas, agriculture, together with industry, transportation and commerce, is showing no profit, and fast depleting accumulated reserves, and

Whereas, finance is showing by balance sheets usual profits and unimpaired reserves, and,

Whereas, these profits and reserves during our present depression are taken from other branches of business that are prostrate and whose recovery is thereby retarded immeasurably;

Therefore, be it resolved, that as an emergent measure to restore prosperity, we ask our Government to enact legislation that will force on finance her share of the present crisis; that finance be not allowed at this time to take a profit from other branches of business to their detriment and the detriment of all Canada. And that we suggest the following plan:

First, that no bank, mortgage company, insurance company or any other financial agency shall be permitted to collect or charge interest on past due paper from January 1st, 1932, for a period of one year.

Second, that no bank, mortgage company, insurance company, or any other financial agency, shall pay a dividend or bonus on stock in the year 1932; that these institutions be not allowed to pay

over 5 per cent in 1933, and 8 per cent. in 1934.

Third, that the above mentioned companies carry their overhead in 1932 on new business and from their revenue created for that purpose.

### Support for Government Policy

The second resolution read:

Whereas, the present economic system has proved a failure;

Be it resolved, that we stand firmly behind our Provincial Government in their efforts to help co-operative enterprises.

The resolution further deprecated attacks of opposing enterprises and pledged the convention's support toward the creating of a Co-operative Commonwealth.

### Debt Adjustment

The next resolution endorsed the Government's extension of Debt Adjustment over the entire Province, and expressed the hope that debts would eventually be settled on an equitable basis.

The next resolution approved Alberta's new policy re homesteads, preferring private ownership of farms rather than long term leases.

### Vice-President Speaks

Norman F. Priestley, Vice-president, was then introduced, and listened to very attentively for an hour. He commented very favorably on the Keiver Lake resort, and paid tribute to the energy and inspiring effort of the people who had built so fine and spacious a hall, and were trying to develop more bathing facilities.

His main address dealt with Consumers' Co-operative Purchasing. He explained the present plan to furnish the farmers twine; how the co-operative buying had brought down the price of oil and he also referred to the low prices the U.F.A. had been quoted on B.C. fruit, as well as other articles.

Warm tribute was paid to Hon. H. W. Wood, many of whose family were present, Mrs. Wood being vice-president of this association.

During a ten-minute intermission, many of the women seized the opportunity of meeting Mrs. Priestley. Mr. and Mrs. Priestley were accompanied by four of their children, who enjoyed the bathing privileges of the lake.

A closing resolution petitioned the Provincial Government to develop Keiver Lake as a recreational center under their public park's policy. It is hoped this will be the annual meeting place for our conventions, as it is centrally located and the children can enjoy a day's outing without disturbing their parents' part in the indoor affairs.

## Annual Convention, Olds C.A.

### Dr. H. W. Wood and F. S. Grisdale Are Speakers.

The annual convention of Olds Constituency Association was held in the Masonic Hall, Trochu, on August 5th. About 75 delegates and visitors were present. Pres. E. Esperson, Olds, occupied the chair.

We were glad to have the grand old man of the U.F.A. with us on that date. We often wondered why Dr. Wood's knowledge of farmer organizations was so many-sided, until he told us that he had been associated with them since 1886. He spoke on his favorite topic, Co-operation vs. Competition. "The law of co-operation," he said, "must be solved or our civilization will be destroyed; that," he said, "is just as clear as daylight, and is amply borne out by the World War, which was caused by competition for

world markets, and competition in armaments, and the depression of the present which has gotten beyond all bounds, and which may cause equally as much loss in life and human misery as the war before we are through with it." If it were not solved by co-operation, it might lead to disaster. Dr. Wood was listened to with the close attention he always gets.

F. S. Grisdale, M.L.A. for Olds, was then asked to speak. He devoted himself mainly to the topic of organization. He had devoted much time to this subject and knew it well. He also told us that we should not hesitate to be constructively critical of all our affairs, including the Government; because that is the only kind of criticism that is of much value, as the criticism of the old line parties is usually of a destructive nature and only offered to embarrass the Government.

Hon. Perren Baker was the next speaker. He dealt with the great depression, which he said had gotten so unwieldy that it was quite generally conceded that it was hard to deal with. He also spoke on the Government oil conservation policy, and in distress in the school districts, which, he said, was taken care of by the Department as much as possible. The Baker Bill was also given a brief review.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the three speakers of the day.

The eastern end of this constituency has been hard hit by everything and anything, and this was reflected both by the resolutions and the general discussion.

### Resolutions Adopted

Among the resolution passed were the following:

That Central U.F.A. deal with manufacturers direct instead of jobbers whenever possible.

That the Provincial Government conserve oil fields, without causing too much hardship on independent oil companies, as it was felt that independents were of material assistance to consumers in keeping prices within bounds.

That we urge the Provincial Government to declare a moratorium on land, mortgage and machine collections this fall.

That if seed and relief be distributed this season, we ask the Provincial Government to relieve the municipalities of financial responsibilities.

That this Association has full confidence in the Hon. J. E. Brownlee, the U.F.A. Government and our member, Mr. Grisdale.

### Officers Elected

The officers for the coming year are: president, S. B. Hepburn, Huxley; vice-president, S. Boyd, Olds; secretary-treasurer, Wm. H. Hoppins, Huxley; directors: H. Frayne, Trochu; Mrs. J. J. Miller, C. E. Maddox, Huxley; E. Bigelow, T. Jones, H. Dickinson, Wimbome; H. L. Taggart, Mrs. Bellamy, Olds; H. Hengsler, Bowden; W. A. Jones, Robert MacKay, Mr. Herbert, Westerdale.

## President Gardiner Given Rousing Reception

### Two Successful Meetings at Viking and Sedgewick.

By A. G. ANDREWS, M.L.A.

Two very successful public meetings were held at Viking and Sedgewick on August 21st. Robert Gardiner, M.P., President of U.F.A.; W. T. Lucas, M.P. and A. G. Andrews, M.L.A.; Mrs. Zipperer, Director U.F.W.A., were the speakers.

The meeting at Viking was in the nature



of a picnic at Lake Thomas, and was attended by over 500 people. Mr. Lucas gave an outline of important legislation dealt with at Ottawa during the past session.

Mr. Gardiner met with a rousing reception which indicated his popularity as president of the U.F.A. organization. Mr. Gardiner dealt with the economic depression and the need for a change in the financial system. He also stressed the great need for unity among the farmers, and pointed out what could be accomplished if the organization was 100 per cent strong. He also gave an outline of the co-operative purchasing scheme instituted by the U.F.A. Executive.

At Sedgewick in the evening, the hall was filled and Mr. Gardiner was at his best. He dealt exhaustively with the Beauharnois Power Scheme, and gave the audience a clear idea of what the alienation of this wonderful natural power source meant to the people of Canada.

Mr. Gardiner dealt with the evils of the capitalistic system, and proved conclusively that our financial system is a debt-creating one. He made an earnest appeal for an increased membership in the largest farmers' organization in Canada—the U.F.A.

The large gathering listened attentively to Mr. Gardiner for over two hours, and at the conclusion of his address, a very hearty vote of thanks was tendered. A. G. Andrews, M.L.A., acted as chairman, and Mr. C. P. Hayes, president of Camrose Federal Association, gave an introductory address.

## U. F. A. Sunday at Balzac

(By A. P. Shuttleworth)

A capacity audience of over 200 people enjoyed, on August 16th, the first U.F.A. Sunday service that Balzac has had. Rev. A. Currie, Crossfield, presided and Mr. Norman Priestley assisted.

Fortunate indeed were we in obtaining Wm. Irvine, M.P., as speaker for the occasion; enthusiastic, vital and eloquent, he delivered an address long to be remembered. Choosing as his subject "Life and the Economic Problem," but by no means confining himself to the subject, Mr. Irvine through an apt illustration drove home his lesson:—"A great storm is raging on the ocean and a ship is in difficulty; only by undivided co-operative effort have the sailors a chance of anchoring safely in harbor. Selfish individualism spells nothing but failure and oblivion."

The speaker emphasized the outstanding curses of humanity—poverty and disease—and their very antitheses—harmony and developed humanity.

Men have different aspirations. There are those who aspire to be master farmers or believe: "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune"—that is, would be millionaires.—But can anything be more wonderful than to be simply a fully developed human being?

Politics has religion, and rightly so. Are we ashamed of Beauharnois? "Yes." "Well, thank God."—Thank God that we are ashamed—then we have religion and practice it.

"To thine own self be true

And it must follow as the night, the day,

Thou canst not then be false to any man."

Mr. Irvine concluded with a beautiful reference to the humanity of The Carpenter of Nazareth.

The Junior Choir successfully contributed to the pleasure of the occasion.

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